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EVERY SATURDAY

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The Pharmaceutical ERA

(Including Drug Trade Weekly)

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VOL. LXII

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1926

No. 15

THE LIBRARY OF THE

Steady—Steady—Steady—
piling up profits for 31 years!

IT'S no trick for a drug-store item to show speed for a little while and then to climb up on some dark and dusty shelf to sleep!

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The Charts are 11 x 14 in.—printed in Red and Black.

THE ERA POISON CHART WHAT TO DO IN CASES OF POISONING

compiled by THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, New York. Copyright, 1910, by D. O. Haynes & Co.



General Instructions When a person is poisoned, life often depends on doing the right thing and doing it quickly. When the poison is known, the treatment must be decided upon promptly. If the patient vomits, the action should be promoted by copious draughts of warm water. If the vomit is acidic, it must be neutralized. If it is fast, he must be made to lie down and take stimulants. If the vomit is acidic, it must be neutralized. If it is fast, he must be made to lie down and take stimulants. If the vomit is acidic, it must be neutralized. If it is fast, he must be made to lie down and take stimulants.

Emetics As a rule, a person who has taken a poison should be made to vomit as quickly as possible. Give either a tablespoonful of mustard, or of common table salt, dissolved in a tumblerful of warm water. Repeat the dose in 10 or 15 minutes if the first dose fails to act.

Stomach Tube Poisons may be removed from the stomach by means of the stomach tube, which consists of soft rubber tubing, 12 to 14 feet long, attached to a funnel-shaped end, and of the tube is inserted through the mouth down into the stomach. The other end is raised above the patient's head and with a funnel pour warm water into the stomach, through the tube until stomach and tube are full. Then pinch the upper end of the tube tightly, lower it away, and the pressure and the water will be siphoned out of the stomach. Repeat this process several times if necessary. The stomach tube must not be used in cases of poisoning with Corrosive Acids or Alkalies, on account of the danger to the injured membrane.

(THE FOLLOWER NUMBER IS THE ANTIDOTE BELOW)	Use No.	Antidote
Acetic Acid	1	Alkaline Solution
Carbonic Acid	2	Alkaline Solution
Hydrochloric Acid	3	Alkaline Solution
Hydrofluoric Acid	4	Alkaline Solution
Nitric Acid	5	Alkaline Solution
Nitrohydrochloric Acid	6	Alkaline Solution
Oxalic Acid	7	Alkaline Solution
Phosphoric Acid	8	Alkaline Solution
Sulphuric Acid	9	Alkaline Solution
Alcohol (grain)	10	Alkaline Solution
Alcohol (wood)	11	Alkaline Solution
Alkalies	12	Alkaline Solution
Ammonia	13	Alkaline Solution
Antimony and its Salts	14	Alkaline Solution
Aqua Fortis	15	Alkaline Solution
Barium Salts	16	Alkaline Solution
Bismuth	17	Alkaline Solution
Boric Acid	18	Alkaline Solution
Bromine	19	Alkaline Solution
Calcium Salts	20	Alkaline Solution

(THE FOLLOWER NUMBER IS THE ANTIDOTE BELOW)	Use No.	Antidote
Campbell's India	21	Alkaline Solution
Cathartics	22	Alkaline Solution
Chloroform	23	Alkaline Solution
Chloral Hydrate	24	Alkaline Solution
Chlorine	25	Alkaline Solution
Chlorine Salts	26	Alkaline Solution
Choke Damp	27	Alkaline Solution
Conium	28	Alkaline Solution
Cocaine	29	Alkaline Solution
Conium	30	Alkaline Solution
Conium Salts	31	Alkaline Solution
Copper Salts	32	Alkaline Solution
Cresol	33	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide	34	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	35	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	36	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	37	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	38	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	39	Alkaline Solution
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Cyanide Salts	42	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	43	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	44	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	45	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	46	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	47	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	48	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	49	Alkaline Solution
Cyanide Salts	50	Alkaline Solution

(THE FOLLOWER NUMBER IS THE ANTIDOTE BELOW)	Use No.	Antidote
Fluoric Acid	51	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	52	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	53	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	54	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	55	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	56	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	57	Alkaline Solution
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Fluoric Acid	76	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	77	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	78	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	79	Alkaline Solution
Fluoric Acid	80	Alkaline Solution

- Do not use a stomach tube, use give an emetic.** Give one or two draughts of water mixed with Chalk, Whiting or Magnesia. White wash scraped from the wall of the Plaster Parlor, powdered, and washed down with water, give apple, apple or lime water. Continue the Alkalies until the acid is neutralized; then give large draughts of Eggs, Egg Oil, or Mucilaginous drink of Flaxseed or Slippery Elm. Give five grains of Calomel.
- Give a tablespoonful of Epsom or Glauber salt** dissolved in a half glassful of water and warm mucilaginous drink, follow with hot applications to the chest and counter-irritation over the abdomen. The best antidote for Carbolic Acid is alcohol, cold or chloroform, etc. Alcohol. For external injury use the strongest Alcohol, but when the poison has been swallowed Whisky is the most suitable. Use is prompt and liberal.
- Give the whites of Eggs, half a dozen or more** in a glassful of water. Pomace vinegar with warm water, or strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin. Give strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin. Give strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin. Give strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin.
- Promote vomiting by large draughts of warm water.** In sufficient quantity to neutralize the acid; follow with Chalk, Whiting or Magnesia. Give strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin. Give strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin. Give strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin.
- If necessary, give emetic of Mustard.** In the case of the ordinary emetic (chloroform, ether, alcohol, etc.), give the patient plenty of fresh air, apply cold cloths to the head and neck, and keep the patient lying down. The best antidote for Mustard is water. The best antidote for Mustard is water. The best antidote for Mustard is water.
- Give an emetic of mustard and follow with large draughts of warm water.** Give Potassium Permanganate, if given dissolved in a tumblerful of water, repeating the dose every half hour until several doses have been taken. Then give strong Tea or Coffee, or any liquid containing Tannin.
- Give no food or drink in belomized treatment.** Give an emetic of Mustard, followed by large draughts of warm water. In addition to emetics or the stomach tube, strong Tea or Coffee with Calomel may be given. Brandy or Alcohol should also be given, while the limbs are cold.

Everybody is glad to have one of these Poison Charts, and they make a permanent advertisement for the druggist. They are intended to be tacked up or hung up where they are always accessible.

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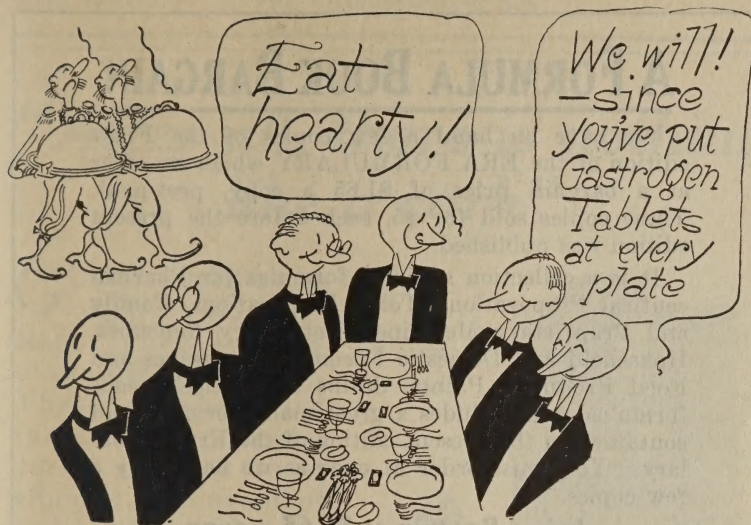
100 to 500 Charts @ \$4.00 per 100
600 to 1000 " @ 3.50 " 100

Add 50c per 100 for points west of Missouri River for extra postage.

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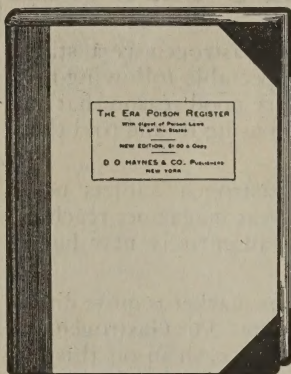
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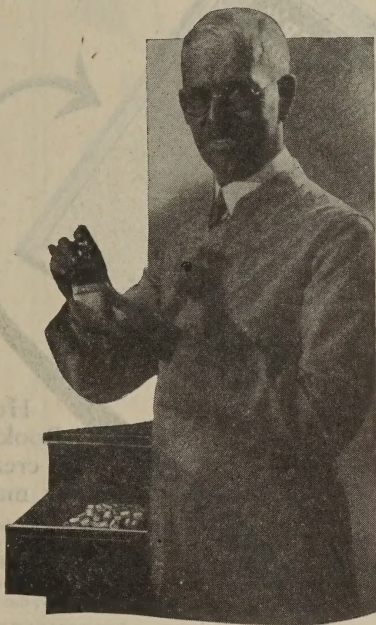
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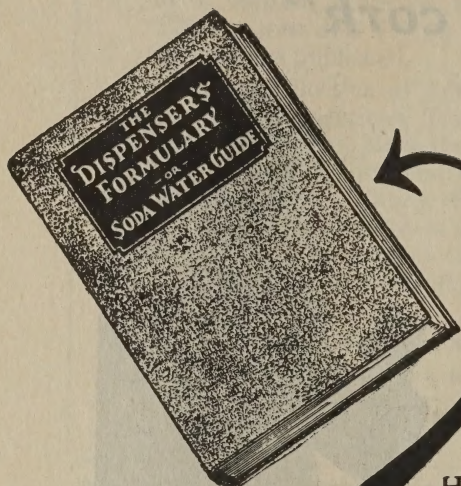
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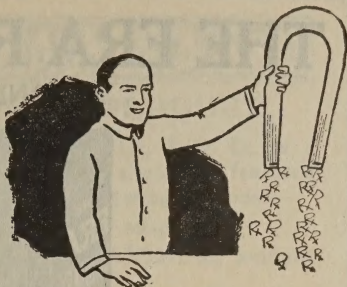
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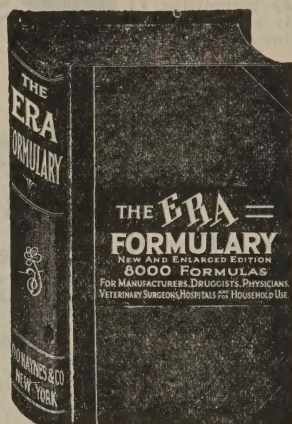
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ESTABLISHED 1887

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

(Including "Drug Trade Weekly")

Title Registered in the United States Patent Office

VOL. LXII

NEW YORK, APRIL 10, 1926

No. 15

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE need of shorter hours as a pressing problem confronting druggists is discussed entertainingly in the article by Mr. Swallow, printed elsewhere in this issue of THE ERA. As the author sees the druggist, "he is in the rut of long hours, was born in it, in fact, and seems content to remain there," with the result that the grinding monotony of the labor tends to mental stagnation and work which becomes more or less automatic. The conclusion is reached that to get out of the rut, pharmacists should train themselves and take up something strictly allied to pharmacy, and having made themselves masters of special branches of science in keeping with their profession, should drop the sidelines that are cut to pieces by all kinds of stores. Undoubtedly, this is more easily said than done, but many will agree with Mr. Swallow that with more time at their disposal, "the pharmacists of America will use their potential abilities in originating new things for themselves and for the benefit of the public they serve, and will be more producers than mere traders with a professional training of which they are unable to get the full value." The solution of the shorter hours problem, however, is largely in the hands of the druggists themselves, for most of them can adopt an early closing schedule if they see fit to do so.

No manufacturer can afford to have the good will of his product destroyed by the tactics of the trade demoralizer, says a Canadian exchange. The passage of the Capper-Kelly price standardization measure now in Congress will outlaw such tactics and eradicate most of the causes of price demoralization.

In an address to the members of the University of Washington Branch of the A. Ph. A. recently, H. V. Williamson, inspector in charge of the narcotic division, gave this advice to retail druggists; "Never sell narcotics (except in one ounce aqueous solution) on an official blank. Never sell original packages on a prescription without first destroying the revenue stamp on the package, and then see that the package is properly labeled as a narcotic prescription." Any deviation from the rule comes under "don't" for the retailer.

A correspondent takes us to task for having published an article relative to the financial success of a western cut-rate drug house, he arguing that it is "likely to induce some druggists in peaceful communities to attempt to do the same thing and think they can get away with it." We think he answers himself when he says, "If they (competitors of the house) had all entered the game, the end would have been different," for if the article inspires any one to try to do likewise, it also will inspire his competitors to protect themselves, and without question they will be better able to perfect a system of defence against an attack which they know than against

one of which they are in ignorance. As our readers all know well, THE ERA, is no friend of the price cutter. It does, however, try without bias to let its readers know what is being done in the drug business, and it was solely for that reason that it published the article in question. Publication of the article no more implied approval of the cut-rate methods than publication in *The Christian Herald* of news of a massacre of missionaries could imply that that journal approved the slaughter.

We confess, however, to one blunder in the article about the cut-rate house. Somewhere along the way an extra "0" dropped into a group of figures so that the possible savings of the house in a year at a 2 per cent discount were made to appear as \$800,000 when quite evidently they should have been only \$80,000.

While we are dealing with big figures, we quote the following from a statement issued by the American Fair Trade League: "The fake 'bargain sale' organizations of the country are raising a fund of approximately \$3,000,000 to fight the Capper-Kelly Resale Price Bill now before Congress, according to information received." That certainly seems to be a big lot of money for that purpose, but the statement continues, "The size of the fund should cause no surprise. It is a direct proof of the enormous profits reaped by the opponents of the bill through their systematic theft of trade-mark good will."

And speaking of trade marks recalls that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State has upheld an order forbidding a certain Paul Westphal to use his own name in putting out a line of hair tonics. The reason is not simply that Westphal's grandfather, who also was Paul Westphal, made both name and tonics famous and that the competition of a new concern with the same name and making similar specialties might injure the original corporation. The court sets forth that "its real reason touches the motive of the younger Westphal. 'At first thought,' says the court, 'it would seem somewhat unusual at least that a man should be restrained from using his surname in connection with his business* * *. Unquestionably, if the evidence indicated that the defendants had acted honestly in adopting the word 'Westphal's' to describe their goods, * * *, the court would have been compelled to deny the plaintiff injunction relief. * * * We are convinced that the defendants have not acted honestly, but have illegally appropriated the name * * *. Not only this, but the evidence shows, and is uncontradicted, that the president of the defendant, young Paul Westphal, has threatened to destroy the plaintiff and drive it into bankruptcy.'" Therefore the ruling.

A campaign sponsored by organized pharmacy for the destruction of flies, mosquitoes and other harmful insects to prevent disease and promote health would meet the approval of physicians and the public in general. Newspapers could be counted on to give such a campaign requisite publicity if individual druggists did not overplay the amount of profit that such a campaign would net them. The purpose of the campaign would be to educate the public to know the pharmacist as a highly trained specialist whose object is public service for maintaining the health of the neighborhood.

With officials of the United States Government, from President Coolidge down, calling upon the public to observe and respect the law because it is the law, it seems strange that an agency of the government should not also observe the law. Yet, when the United States Circuit Court of Appeals declared that certain permits for withdrawal of denatured alcohol had been

revoked illegally it meant that the Prohibition forces, specifically a Prohibition Administrator, had violated the law as laid down clearly in the Volstead act. It can not be presumed easily that the Treasury Department lacks lawyers of sufficient knowledge to understand the law, and without some such explanation one is virtually forced to the conclusion that the violation of the law was deliberate, perhaps on the old theory that "the end justifies the means." However, such actions do not tend to inculcate respect for the law or for the agencies that are supposed to enforce it.

Lincoln C. Andrews has a simple plan for enabling dry administrators to stop the withdrawal of alcohol. The Volstead act grants a holder of a permit the right to an examination before the permit can be revoked. Mr. Andrews will ask Congress to change the law.

In an interesting historical paper on "Beverages—Ancient and Modern," read before the Edinburgh Chemists, Assistants and Apprentices' Association recently by J. W. Laing, M.P.S., F.C.S, the author said water was not a popular beverage, being "too complete a thirst-quencher." Universally there was a craving for a beverage that was either soothing or stimulating. Fermentation and distillation were known among the Chinese from very early times, the speaker said, Milk seemed to be one of the earliest sources for making beverages. The Tartars prepared from it a distilled liquor, the Chinese made from it the liquor known as "samtchoo," and the Japanese prepared from it the strongly alcoholic "pima," a kind of koumiss. In tropical countries wine was made from the palm, and beer from sugar cane, canary seeds and bananas. Each race had discovered sooner or later methods for producing alcohol. Even the forest-roaming pigmies of the Congo had their banana beer. One beverage, known in Scotland as spruce beer, was of some interest because it was originally used as a medicine and not as a beverage. In the war between Russia and Sweden scurvy became prevalent among the soldiers of both armies. In desperation for a cure, the Swedes by chance boiled the tips of the fir trees in water and gave the decoction to the soldiers. As a consequence, the Swedish army became victorious. The beer was afterward rendered more palatable and became a very popular drink. Tea, coffee, cocoa, and mineral waters were also passed in review by Mr. Laing.

A bill introduced in the United States Senate proposes to liberalize the present statute relating to the mailing of poisons by inserting the words: "Provided further that poisons for use as disinfectants, fungicides, germicides or insecticides when packed in containers according to specifications of the Postmaster General, shall be accepted for mailing." Heretofore articles of this class have been unmailable.

The Federal Reserve System reports that, as compared with the records of February, 1925, the number of chain drug stores increased 17 per cent in last February, their total sales increased 18 per cent and average sales for the individual store increased nine-tenths of 1 per cent.

That pharmacy continues to furnish an attractive career for many individuals may be inferred from the report of the registrar of the British Pharmaceutical Society for 1925, which shows a membership of nearly 12,500, an increase of practically fifty per cent in ten years. In two years 3,070 persons have been registered as students or apprentices, an extraordinary number when everything is considered. These figures prompt "Criticus" to remark (*Pharm. Journ.*) that "in spite of the jeremiads we occasionally read from men who think pharmacy is played out, and that any

trade is better than the drug trade, a considerable section of the community is satisfied that the business of chemist and druggist is still capable of providing, if not an El Dorado, at least a respectable livelihood for their sons and daughters." Undoubtedly the remark would apply equally well to the large influx of students in our colleges of pharmacy on this side of the Atlantic.

Our correspondent in Denver reports that a Federal narcotic agent was examining narcotic records in a drug store in that city when a customer entered with a prescription for laudanum. Recognizing the customer as a drug addict who had been in the Marine Corps, the agent arrested him and had him sent to jail. Our correspondent wonders "if it would not have been better if the ex-Marine had been taken to a hospital and treated".

"Worked the Old Gag," says the same correspondent at the head of another item. Then he proceeds: "'Send cigarettes and castor oil and change for \$10,' was a telephone order to the Jackson Pharmacy in South Downing street about 10 P.M. The boy set out and when near the address given, two men took the cigarettes, the castor oil and the \$10 from him. And that's that! But why bite at the bait?"

A bill for the establishment of a national arboretum in or near the District of Columbia has been approved by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The arboretum is "for purposes of research and education concerning tree and plant life." The bill provides for the setting up of an advisory council of representatives of some fourteen scientific bodies, the number including the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Manufacturers who are doing all they can legally to secure to druggists fair profits by preventing their products from being sold at cut prices have a right to expect the enthusiastic support of the retailer. Further, they are entitled to a place in Class A of the Era's Honor Roll of Manufacturers, which includes the names of all those endeavoring to follow this principle. Send us the name of every Class A manufacturer that you believe should be listed in the Honor Roll.

Dentists were urged to join the medical profession in resolutions adopted by the American Stomatological Association at its meeting held in New York this week. The attitude of the association was expressed in a quotation from an address by Dr. Joseph von Arkovy, Budapest, president of the International Association, who said; "If the dental profession wishes to participate in the protection of the public health and intends to make prevention its ideal, there is only one thing left for it to do—join the medical profession, become medically educated and give up the autonomous system of dental education."

The problems of securing the dispensing of urgent prescriptions after ordinary business hours is, apparently, confined to no particular locality or country. According to the *British and Colonial Pharmacist*, a complaint of this character was made by a panel patient and duly considered by the Pharmaceutical Committee of Portsmouth, England, which pointed out that the hours of supply had been settled by agreement, and that it is part of the general conditions of service applicable to both doctors and pharmacists that when drugs and medicines are not conveniently obtainable from the drug store the doctor himself should supply them and be specially remunerated therefor. With this explanation the committee expressed the opinion that the case in question did not call for any action.

Pharmaceutical Progress

POTASH FINDS IN NEW MEXICO AND TEXAS

Sylvite, the Principal Alkali-Bearing Mineral Discovered For First Time in Southwestern States

Announcement is made by the Department of the Interior through the Geological Survey of the discovery of important potash finds in the samples taken from the wells at various depths on the McNutt permit, twenty miles east of Carlsbad, New Mexico, the samples yielding from 1.35 to 9.40 per cent. of K_2O . The samples taken from the interval 1,302 to 1,310 feet contained sylvite; the rest of the samples had no other salts than the usual polyhalite. The occurrence of sylvite from well No. 1 is interesting, the Geological Survey states, because it represents the first discovery of this mineral in the potash field of western Texas and New Mexico. Sylvite is the principal potash-bearing mineral of the Alsatian potash field in France and is much richer in potash than polyhalite.

Aniline Dyes in Medicine—The use of aniline dyes in staining has thrown a new light on the fundamental mechanism of antiseptics. Other valuable properties of the aniline dyes in the treatment of infections are their selective power, and their property of inhibiting the growth of bacteria, even in dilute solutions. These dyes also possess the power to penetrate tissues, a characteristic not common with ordinary antiseptics, and they are relatively non-injurious, at any rate, many of them are less irritating than other widely used antiseptics. Among the dyes that have been used are acriflavine, gentian violet, mercurochrome and acriviolet, and the comment is made that surface sterilization, the treatment of joint infections, employment in empyema, in surgical diphtheria, and intravenously indicate something of the field of their utility. It thus appears that many colors have more than a mere commercial importance—(*Ind. & Eng. Chem.*)

Atoquinol—A trade name for allyl-phenylcinchonin ester, said to be an active uric acid eliminant possessing analgesic, antipyretic and antiphlogistic properties; marketed in the form of tablets (4 grains) and ointment.

Prevention of Mosquito Bites—The following formulas are recommended by the Department of Entomology of the British Museum, Natural History; (1) 50 per cent of alcoholic solution of thymol or of oil of cloves in lanolin; (2) Oil of cassia, 1 part; brown oil of camphor, 2 parts; lanolin, 4 parts; (3) Citronella oil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts; kerosene, 1 part; coconut oil, 2 parts; to which is added, carbolic acid, 1 per cent. It is useful to wear two pairs of thin stockings or socks; few mosquitos will bite through two layers of material, however thin. An application of an alkali such as weak ammonia or washing soda will generally reduce the irritating swelling that follows a bite, and thus prevent infective scratching; in serious cases iodine in glycerin should be applied to the bite and the surrounding skin twice a day.—(*Ch. & Dr.*)

Quinine Iodobismuthate—This compound, now official in the new fifth supplement to the French Codex, which becomes effective on April 5, has the chemical composition $(BiI_3)_2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HI$, with a content of 23.66 per cent of bismuth, 57.79 per cent of iodine, and 18.42 per cent of quinine. It is prepared by the following method: (1) Introduce, into a graduated flask of 250 cc. capacity, 12.5 gm. of bismuth carbonate and about 125 cc. of distilled water; shake; add 25 cc. of official hydrochloric acid. Liberation of carbonic acid gas takes place, and when

solution is effected, add 62.5 gm. of potassium iodide, in small portions, with agitation. Complete to 250 cc. with distilled water; mix and filter the resulting orange-red iodo-bismuthic solution. (2) Introduce, into a graduated flask of 250 cc. capacity, 11.05 gm. of acid quinine hydrochloride, about 100 cc. of distilled water, and 12.5 cc. of official hydrochloric acid. When solution has taken place, complete with water to 250 cc.; mix, and filter. (3) Mix 4,500 cc. of distilled water and 150 cc. of official hydrochloric acid in a 6,000 cc. flask provided with a glass stopper. Add the freshly prepared iodo-bismuthic solution (1); after shaking the mixture add the solution of quinine (2) and shake; an abundant red precipitate of quinine iodobismuthate is thrown down. Set aside for not more than two hours, in order to avoid partial crystallization of the precipitate. Remove as far as possible the supernatant liquid by decantation, and cover the precipitate with 1,000 cc. of distilled water. Shake, set aside for one hour, and again decant the liquid; repeat this procedure of washing by decantation four times, then collect the precipitate on a large filter, and finally allow it to dry at ordinary temperature, or in a desiccator at 40° C. The yield should amount to about 42 gm. of quinine iodobismuthate, a bright red powder, insoluble in water, by which it is decomposed of prolonged contact. Methods for the determination of the bismuth, iodine and quinine content are given.

Protective Coating for Corks—To prevent the corrosive action of certain preparations, such as tincture of iodine, ammonia water, hydrochloric acid, etc., on the cork of the bottle in which they are delivered, E. Richter recommends dipping the lower portion of the cork in collodion. Corks treated in this way were incidentally found to be preferable to any other form of stopper in the case of bottles filled with ether for anesthesia, which the author considers to be the preparation most liable to decomposition—(*Apoth. Zeit.* through *Ch. & Dr.*)

Rendering Alkaloids less Poisonous—Max and Michel Polonovski have extended their observations on alkaloids rendered less poisonous by "blocking" the basic tertiary nitrogen with oxygen. Previously it was shown that geneserine (eserine in which tertiary nitrogen is blocked by oxygen) though still possessing the physiological action of eserine, is only slightly poisonous. Analogous nitrogen oxides of atropine, hyoscyamine, scopolamine, and strychnine have been prepared. These substances (genatropine, genhyoscyamine, genscopolamine, and genostrychnine), while retaining the specific therapeutic action of the original alkaloid, are much less toxic. (*Ch. & Dr.*)

Muthanol, claimed to be a suspension of bismuth hydroxide and mesothorium bromide in sterile olive oil, is recommended in the treatment of syphilis, more especially the nervous manifestations of the tertiary stage of the disease.

Hemypnone, a so-called "twilight sleep" product, is a combination of diallylbarbiturate of diacetylmorphine and trichlor tertiary butyl alcohol. It is marketed in tablet form.

Radioactive Decomposition—Radioactivity, or transforming of matter into a new species of matter plus new energy has been considered a special prerogative of a few freak elements, notably radium, uranium and thorium. Recent experiments by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, lead him to suspect all matter is capable of spontaneous breakdown, or radioactivity decomposition, though evidence in most cases is naturally lacking. It now appears probable that the whole gamut of elements carries such possibilities within one grand system of evolution of matter—(*Science*).

Revocation of Permits Voided

Court Orders Legal Procedure—New Malt Extract

PROHIBITION continues to complicate pharmacy and pharmacies. The Treasury Department has decided to permit the manufacture of "health boosters" containing 3.75 per cent of alcohol by volume. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York has ruled that permits for the withdrawal of denatured alcohol may not be revoked without a hearing. The Senate's Prohibition investigation in Washington has brought from Lincoln C. Andrews a repetition of the charges that "bootleg drug stores" are "a menace" in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities.

Mr. Andrews' entire scheme for curtailment of the flow of bootleg alcohol was upset by the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which held illegal the recent wholesale revocation of permits to denaturing plants in the district. The revocation of all basic alcohol permits under a recent Treasury decision, which limited the duration of these permits, also was voided.

Many Companies Affected

The decision, which was unanimous, was given in a case appealed by William J. Higgins, owner of the W. J. Higgins & Co. denaturing plant, but affects twelve other denaturing plants in the New York district, as well as 250 companies engaged in the manufacture of perfumes and toilet articles whose permits had been revoked the first of the month, but not yet officially acted upon.

In effect, the decision, written by Judge Learned Hand, says the permits were revoked without a hearing at Prohibition headquarters, as prescribed by the Volstead act.

The decision stays the hand of the Prohibition authorities by re-

straining them from acting until a permit "may have been declared forfeited" at revocation hearings at Prohibition headquarters. It was hailed as a victory by manufacturing companies which have invested millions of dollars on the alleged understanding that their permits would continue until they had been "proved guilty of some violation of the Volstead act."

Lewis Landes for the appellant said Mr. Higgins never had been charged with any violation of the law or ever cited for an alleged violation.

Mr. Andrews declared the ruling was a real barrier to effective enforcement, and he gave notice that a law to circumvent the decision might be expected to be ready for Congressional consideration at an early date.

New "Health Booster"

The notice of the Government's permission for the manufacture of the "health booster" and its distribution through drug stores brought a storm of protests from various states and threats of legal action to stop the manufacture and sale as in violation of the Volstead act.

The permits for manufacture were issued to the Pabst Corporation, of Milwaukee, Wis., and the Anheuser-Busch Company, of St. Louis, Mo. A test suit for a permanent injunction in Wisconsin was threatened at once by the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The permit issued to the Pabst Corporation specifies that it is conditioned upon the product not being used for beverage purposes and the company is to give its active aid to the Government in preventing it from being so used. There is a further provision that if it should develop at any time that the malt tonic is being used for beverage purposes in any ap-

preciable quantity and that this cannot be prevented within a reasonable time, the authority for its manufacture is to be withdrawn.

The tonic, it was said by officials of the Pabst Corporation, is to contain 25 per cent malt solids. It is intended to be used chiefly in hospitals and for convalescents. Fred Pabst said the corporation manufactured a malt extract that was marketed only through the drug trade before prohibition. He said that it was virtually impossible for any one to use the product for beverage purposes.

In St. Louis, George A. H. Mills, secretary of the Anheuser-Busch Company, said the permit was to allow the brewery to resume the making of malt nutritine, a tonic which it manufactured for thirty years before prohibition. The alcoholic content would be about the same. Malt Nutrine, he said, was not sufficiently palatable to be used as a beverage. It was manufactured a short time after the advent of prohibition, he said, but without alcohol.

Davenport, Iowa, reported that almost as soon as the announcement was made, drug stores were swamped with orders. Several drug store proprietors reported a couple of days later that they had enough orders on hand to exhaust their allotments for two months.

No Sales in Texas

In Texas, Assistant Attorney General C. A. Wheeler, announced that the Dean law, said to be the strictest anti-liquor law in force, would absolutely prevent the sale of the "health booster" in that state, whether or not it is "medicinal." The Texas State Pharmaceutical Association has taken a strong stand in opposition to alcoholic sales and it is said the Lone Star State's druggists will be averse to handling so-called "medicinal" drinks at their soda fountains.

J. F. Hartman, superintendent of the Wisconsin branch of the Anti-Saloon League, said the

League would try to have the permit revoked. If it failed in this, it would bring suit to obtain a legal ruling as to whether the malt liquor was medicine or a beverage.

Two druggists in Green Bay, Wis., at once expressed opposite opinions on the handling of the new tonic. One declared he would ask his jobber for a consignment at once, believing it would have a ready sale. The other declared he would not handle it under any circumstances and that the druggist had enough griefs already.

L. L. Walton, of Williamsport, Pa., president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and of the Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmacy, opposed the sale of the tonic in retail drug stores.

Ohio Druggists Opposed

The Northern Ohio Druggists' Association, meeting in Cleveland, promptly adopted a resolution to refuse to sell the new malt extract, the members individually holding that it should be classified as beer. E. C. Winger, chairman of the publicity committee, called the extract a camouflage. "It's called medicinal," he said, "but people will buy it for drinking purposes."

Druggists in Utica and Elmira, N. Y., did not take kindly to the idea of selling the extract. Harry R. Cary, president of the Elmira Druggists' Association, said that if there was as much red tape to be associated with it as with other articles of alcoholic content, he did not believe the members of his association would bother with it. Alfred J. Ireland, of Utica, president of the Mohawk Valley Druggists' Association, said the individual members would have to decide for themselves whether to sell it. "Few of us," he said, "would regret it if the privilege of selling whiskey was taken from us." Personally, he added, selling the "health booster" did not appeal to him.

"How old is that flapper?"

"In her early nicoteens."—Missouri Outlaw.

Half-Days Off and Vacation Times

Summer Business Practices That Interest Employees

THERE are cities in which merchants make it a practice during the summer months to close their places of business one afternoon in each week to give themselves and their clerks opportunities for outdoor recreation. One drug store owner in the Middle West has coupled with this half-day off a "Wednesday Morning Sale," the merchants in his city having decided to take Wednesday afternoon as the time off.

Each week this druggist advertises specials for Wednesday morning and he is getting such results that his total business for the week shows no diminution because of the closing. In fact he often has increased his sales to the place where he was glad when noon arrived.

Lines Advertised

For these sales, this merchant has advertised, at one time or another, practically everything in his store. One week, he features white enamel paint for home use, calling attention to the many things about the home which may be "made new" by the use of enamel and a brush. At another time he boosts the sale of stationery; another, candy; others, magazines, brushes, toilet goods and so on.

In speaking of his sales this dealer said:

"These morning sales are much more attractive to the women than the men. The women flock to the bargain counter and snap up the offerings. We have found that the sales pay big returns. They not only sell what we advertise but often a customer will note other articles in the store and before she leaves she may give an order that practically will offset the cost of the sale."

Vacation Practices

Closely associated with half-days off in the minds of employees are

holidays. A survey made in the financial district of New York City by the Boys' Work Committee disclosed many variations in the conditions accompanying the granting of these periods of leisure. Twelve representative business houses were included in the survey.

Eleven of the business houses said they regarded vacations as preparation for another year of work. The twelfth said a vacation was part of the compensation for a year of work already done. Seven concerns limited the time to two weeks, while five granted more time to old employees and the heads of departments. Eight houses paid full salary in advance for the period, while four paid it only as it came due. Six allowed an extra day for any legal holiday that fell in the vacation period; the other six did not. Only one withheld vacations where employees were notorious for being absent.

Allowances of Time

Six concerns insisted on an employee taking his entire vacation at one time; four allowed nothing less than one week, while two permitted an employee to spread his vacation over a large part of the summer. Five houses added the Saturday preceding a vacation to the vacation, two did not, and four let the heads of departments do as they wished about it. Half of the houses employed substitutes for those on vacation. The other half expected those on duty to take care of the business. Two houses permitted employees to take extra time up to two weeks at their own expense, seven permitted it in special cases and three prohibited it.

Where an employee left the business before vacation time only one concern allowed pay for that period. Five said that where an employee did not report at the end of his

vacation, he was considered dismissed; five said their action depended on an investigation of the circumstances.

Military services also came under consideration. Six employers regarded service with the National Guard as a vacation, two gave one week additional and four allowed their regular vacation period in addition. For the Citizens' Military Training Corps, eight granted one month with pay, one gave two weeks with pay and two without, one allowed full vacation in addition to the month and two had no definite policy.

Old Drug Property Leased

The drug store property of the P. M. Ziegler Company, Inc., in Reading, Pa. has been leased to the S. S. Kresge Company, Inc., 5-to-25-cent store operators, for ninety-nine years at \$14,000 annually, starting on June 1, 1926. This marks the passing of one of the oldest pharmacies in Eastern Pennsylvania. It was founded by Dr. Philip M. Ziegler, a veteran of the Civil War.

Drug Salesmen to Dance

The Drug Salesmen's Association of New York will have its second annual vaudeville entertainment and dance on Friday, April 30, in the Waldorf Astoria hotel to raise money for the relief of distressed members. Its officers are: President, Bernard Greenberg; vice president, Herbert A. Goldstein; treasurer, Joseph Wilschek; secretary, Nathan H. Weinstein; chairman, entertainment committee, Harry D. Koenig.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary

"A Drug Store Since 1851" reads a banner displayed in the windows of the Heath Drug Company in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The owners, descendants of the founder, the late Dr. Theodore F. Heath, are celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the store.

Advises Stock Taking for Liquor Reports

W. Bruce Philip, secretary of the San Francisco Retail Druggists' Association and the Alameda Pharmaceutical Association, has advised members of those organizations as follows with regard to making reports of alcoholic liquors on hand:

Form 1421, statement 3, line 30, demands a report of the quantity of all kinds of liquor on hand the first day of the month, also at line 38, the liquor on hand the last day of the month.

"There is only one way to find these facts out, and that is by counting the liquor on hand, if necessary, bottle by bottle, and measuring accurately the liquor in can or barrel. If the figures found by this actual physical inventory differ from the one that you think should be on your form, there is a shortage or error somewhere.

"The time to find out why this shortage exists is immediately after the inventory. It is the most important thing confronting you in your drug store—as important as your bank balance, for if you fail to find out why the shortage or error exists, it may wipe out your bank balance, and place you in debt.

"If you buy liquor in barrel quantities, you must keep an accurate measure of your withdrawals from the barrel to your dispensing container. Then when the barrel is empty, find out if there is any loss or evaporation. This should be then claimed at once."

Didn't Hear Bandit's Command

C. A. Stauber, sixty years old, proprietor of the Stauber Drug store in Oklahoma City, Okla., was shot by a bandit. The robber ordered him to hold up his hands, but because of impaired hearing Mr. Stauber failed to do so. The bullet entered his abdomen.

Problems of Practical Pharmacy

Shorter Business Day Needed to Keep Druggists Out of Ruts

By EDWARD SWALLOW

IN many ways, it is a mighty bad thing to get into a rut—to follow the same line of thought and action day in and year out. Doing the same old thing, always in the same old way, makes life and work monotonous—drudgery instead of pleasure. If “variety is the spice of life,” then a “rut” is a deadly sedative, stifling all inspiration and desire for progress.

Just as the plant requires new nourishment to bring forth its best blossoms and fruit, so does the human mind need fresh ideas and new thoughts so that continuous and progressive work may bring richer rewards for labor. As John Ruskin says:

“We are not sent into this world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves or shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.”

Rewards for Effort

If we put our best efforts into life, the best will come back to us. In life's battles, we cannot expect to move forward if we are content merely to get into a “rut” and stop there,—to confine ourselves and the activities of our minds to one place.

A “rut” is a great producer of narrow-mindedness and, sometimes, selfishness.

We are, more or less, creatures of habit and prone to accept certain conditions as we find them or to adopt those under which we see others living. For instance, look at the outrageously long hours which the druggist spends in work. Long hours of labor have descended to us from generations of old-

time apothecaries whose lights were burning at midnight, dimly maybe, but still enough to show that the man of science was on the job waiting patiently for the day's last nickel. Are these conditions much altered in these modern days where eight hours of labor are considered enough for any one? This “long hours” rut has been accepted by the present generation of druggists, and although there occasionally appears some dissatisfaction from both employers and clerks, the whole retail drug trade has practically accepted long hours as a heritage—a burden that should be borne and passed along to future pharmacists.

Penalties of Expansion

The pharmacist is a fairly cultured man, with a good working knowledge of chemistry, materia medica and several other sciences. He is, in fact, “more than a merchant.” Still, he keeps his store open from fourteen to fifteen hours daily, mainly, nowadays, to sell goods that he has adopted as side lines. Merchandise which other stores keep on sale barely nine hours—they prosper nevertheless—the druggist feels called upon to supply to the public for nearly an extra half-day, when his hours are compared to those of his chief competitor—the department store. He is in the “rut” of long hours, was born into it, in fact, and seems content to remain there.

To get the best results from his labor, a man should find pleasure in his work. Long hours produce monotony and mental stagnation. Work becomes more or less automatic; the worker loses vim and vitality. Every man should have a few hours of leisure each day so that he may be able to devote at least an hour or so to reading—keeping up with the times gener-

ally and with those subjects that concern his business particularly. In numerous cases, if the pharmacist had more time at his disposal, he would take the opportunity to study such things as urinalysis, bacteriology (so far as the microscopic examination of blood and sputum is concerned) or, in some localities, commercial analysis. A man who makes himself an expert in one of these sciences can expect reasonably to profit by adding one of them to his business.

Professional Side Lines

Here we have something strictly allied to the profession of pharmacy, something which is not a side line that is cut all to pieces by all kinds of stores. The very fact that thousands of men crowd our colleges of pharmacy every year proves that we have with us the right kind of material for the elevation of the profession of pharmacy to a much higher plane than it occupies at present. Study needs time, however, and this leisure is not provided in the drug trade although it is absolutely required by employers and also by clerks who are ambitious to advance along the lines of scientific pharmacy. Undoubtedly, there are thousands of men of superior ability in the retail drug trade in America today who lack only the opportunity that shorter hours of labor in the store would afford them of making themselves masters of special branches of science that can be applied in the pharmacy. Educational attainments and the higher standard requirements in the profession of pharmacy make it almost a crime that all this knowledge and learning should be allowed to go to waste under the present conditions.

"There are many thoughts that come only from special culture, like buds from green branches. When roses bloom, you see them bloom everywhere," says Goethe, and when special culture is more general in the retail drug trade we shall see its fruits in the up-

lift and general prosperity of American pharmacy. Also, just because a man happens to be a pharmacist is no reason why he should not enjoy fresh air and outdoor recreations like other men—and have them.

Benefit to Profession

Taking the retail drug trade as a whole, if it cut the hours of labor down instead of cutting the prices, the whole industry would benefit tremendously. Speaking from some years of experience in large dispensing pharmacies, the writer can assert with authority that few prescriptions come into a drug store after eight o'clock in the evening, and where more than one or two clerks are employed, this work could easily be done by one man, and the store could be closed at eight o'clock, except for the purpose of taking care of prescriptions. Moreover, in many localities on Sundays and holidays, all really necessary calls upon the pharmacist could easily be met by opening the store an hour or two in the morning and evening.

All things considered, the hours of labor in our drug stores could be shortened easily. The one essential element for so doing is honest co-operation on the part of all druggists. The dignity, prosperity and general usefulness of the profession of pharmacy in the future are in the hands of the pharmacists of today. All are equally concerned. The employer of today was the clerk of yesterday, and the man who is selling his services at this time will be the employer tomorrow. With more time at their disposal, the pharmacists of America will use their potential abilities in originating new things for themselves and for the benefit of the public which they serve, and will be more producers than mere traders with a professional training of which they are unable to get the full value.

In these days the ordinary mechanic can command more com-

pensation for his services than a registered pharmacist, and work only eight hours daily; while the pharmacist puts in, well, say, from ten to twelve hours rendering the community a service that requires much training and experience, a service that concerns, for the most part, the life, health and welfare of the people; a service next in importance only to that rendered by the medical profession.

It is an encouraging sign to see the large number of young persons who with their eyes wide open as to the conditions prevailing in the retail drug trade, are still anxious to enter the ranks of pharmacy. These young people men and women, in the great majority of cases, have the kind of spirit that goes to the making of a truly professional man or woman. Thousands are entering our ranks with the sole idea of doing their level best to use the scientific knowledge obtained at their colleges. Young, full of enthusiasm and of a liking for science generally, these newcomers bring with them fresh blood and strength to their chosen calling. We need them, need their new ideas, their up-to-date, scientific knowledge and progressive ideals for the building up of a real scientific profession that shall take its place with the most honored and respected among the learned professions.

Should be Encouraged

We cannot afford to discourage or to render more or less useless the true professional spirit and ambitions which dominate our later day students—our embryo pharmacists who soon will represent American pharmacy. Consequently the hours of labor in drug stores should be such as to allow every man who feels like carrying his studies further the necessary time to do so. We want "go-getters" not only in a financial sense but also in a creative way. Long hours of labor are not productive of original research or experimentation.

It is asserted that 80 per cent

of the people is incapable of thinking, that 10 per cent thinks that it thinks and that only 5 per cent really does think. The pharmacist, as a rule, is a thinking man in his original make-up; otherwise, the chances are that he would not have been among those outstanding citizens who are engaged in business and yet are "more than merchants." Thought leads to action and makes for progress generally.

Drudgery Unproductive

The more time which a man capable of thinking has, the better it is for himself and for the world at large. Long and continuous hours of work lead to tired brains and physical weariness, a condition, that, if chronic, atrophies ambition, knowledge and learning. The mind gets into a one-track line of least resistance and runs backward and forward between the same mental stations. It starts in the morning at one spot and ends in another spot regularly every day. These more or less rapid daily mental journeys are in the main chiefly concerned with the making of profit—money-gathering—an objective that, while worthy in itself, does not constitute the main source of happiness in life. An educated man needs more than the possession of wealth to get the most out of his life. The heritage of long hours of labor in the drug trade constitutes a tyranny that has produced many a tragedy, both mental and physical; dwarfed and smothered many a budding genius and crushed out all the spirit for progress in many a worth while man.

A retail pharmacist has domestic and social duties like other men. He needs to see his wife and children and to enjoy home as well as any one else. He is just the type of man whom the country needs to take an active interest in the affairs of the community. Such men should not permit themselves to be mere hermit-like drudges, shut up always in their stores, slaves to long hours. We want

"strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands." as J. G. Holland says; "men who possess opinions and a will"; "tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking." There are many such

in the ranks of pharmacy who need only the time at their disposal to find themselves for their own good and the benefit of all concerned. To such men a little more spare time would be a precious gift.

Big Steam Plants Rush Rose Otto Distillation

Modern methods of distillation are revolutionizing the production of otto of roses in Bulgaria, high-pressure steam stills of large capacity displacing the small open-air stills.

Botu Pappazoglou & Co. have established at Karlovo a battery of six stills with a total capacity of 5,000 liters, the larger ones taking 800 kilos of rose leaves at a time, and the smaller ones, 500 kilos. Distillation requires only forty minutes, so that the battery can handle 60,000 kilos a day, or 860,000 kilos in a normal season. At Philippopoli twenty smaller stills dispose of 350,000 kilos in a season, as the distillers report to Ungerer & Co. in New York, while at two other points are plants handling 200,000 kilos, giving Botu Pappazoglou & Co. a total of 1,800,000 kilos of rose leaves for the season.

Druggist and 18 Others Caught by "Blue Laws"

Jacob Sitnek, proprietor of a drug store in Altoona, Pa., paid a fine of \$11.50 for violation of the "blue laws" forbidding sales on Sunday of anything but necessities. Three witnesses testified that cigars were sold on a Sunday in his store although he said he had instructed his clerks not to sell forbidden commodities on Sundays. Eighteen other business men also were fined.

The suits were instituted by a Greek fruit merchant who resented being made to close his fruit store on Sunday. He visited various stores with witnesses and made purchases.

Food and Drug Officials Hold Convention in South

The Association of Food and Drug Officials of the Southeastern States held their ninth annual convention in Valdosta, Ga., and White Springs, Fla., on March 17, 18 and 19.

In Valdosta, Mayor W. D. Peoples welcomed the members. J. H. Heald, director of food inspection for North Carolina, replied. Dr. Peter F. Bahnsen, of Atlanta, president of the association, reported the work done in the last year.

Other speakers at the sessions were J. J. Brown, Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia; Dr. N. A. Upchurch, Health Officer for Jacksonville, Fla.; J. J. Taylor of Atlanta, Assistant State Chemist of Georgia; Dr. T. A. Cheatham of Atlanta, Georgia, State Drug Inspector, who spoke on "Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Their Uses, Abuses and Standards"; O. C. Hopkins, of Atlanta; H. C. Woodfall, of the Georgia State Board of Health; W. R. M. Wharton, United States Bureau of Chemistry, New York City; W. H. Simms, Atlanta; W. C. Dumas, Atlanta; Dr. E. D. King, Valdosta; Dr. H. L. Hirleman, United States Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Malcolm Lewis, Raleigh, N. C.

New N. F. Official July 1, 1926

The Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association has decided that the National Formulary V shall become official on July 1, 1926. The edition will be ready for distribution soon, probably before April 15. The general distributors are the Chemical Catalog Company, No. 19 East 24th Street, New York City, to which orders should be addressed.

Season of War on Flies at Hand

Public Health Demands Campaign against Insects

By E. A. WICKHAM

KILL the fly—the only good fly is the dead one. This is also true of mosquitoes, fleas, bedbugs and other insects capable of spreading infectious diseases. First comes Spring—then come flies, followed by mosquitoes. Warm August nights are most favorable to bedbugs.

Druggists long have prided themselves on their public service. A concerted "destroy disease-producing disease-spreading insects" campaign would correspond admirably with pharmacy's accredited office toward humanity. The campaign would have to be of almost unlimited duration and should include educational displays and circularization by individual druggists and associations. Representatives of local, state and national pharmaceutical bodies would address civic clubs and lay societies relative to keeping healthy by destroying dangerous pests. Here it is well to note that every sale should show a profit.

Danger of Flies

The fly is the associate of domesticity. Horse flies hang around horses, fermenting grass and stables but are not adverse to feeding on the foods of man or on man himself, and to lurking in dark corners of not too well kept kitchens. Common house flies follow food and will be found anywhere. Flies are dangerous little buzzards, for their extreme domesticity affords them ready access to the materials carrying most of human infections.

After feeding on infested materials flies will pass along to food which is to be eaten or will light upon the flesh of humans, perhaps near some slight skin lesion. In such ways they distribute malevolent microorganisms. Flies are responsible for the transmission of typhoid fever, cholera, tuberculosis, dysentery, trachoma and many other infections.

The best way to protect human beings from flies is to exterminate the flies together with all their eggs. It is a task, though, for the average female fly will lay 500 eggs and would have to be swatted early in her career to prevent at least a couple of batches of 150 eggs each from being hatched. Proper screening of porches and windows and the covering of all exposed food with netting will do much to prevent infection, not only from flies but also mosquitoes; but people will leave doors open or pull down shades to keep the sun out, so that additional means must be found to combat the pests.

So far as adult flies are concerned, "killing" is no doubt the easiest way. This may be accomplished by use of swatters, sticky fly paper, fly traps or sprays. Wire fly swatters are low priced and durable as well as practical. Traps generally are constructed of wire or glass and require the use of bait, such as sugar, jam or bread. Sticky paper is effective, its only draw-back being that other creatures, especially household pets as cats, often get tangled up in the mass of castor oil and rosin.

Sodium Salicylate Helps

The Army has a way of catching adult flies in a sodium salicylate trap. A solution containing a half ounce of the soda to a pint of water is used. A glass is nearly filled with the solution and over it is placed a piece of blotting paper a little larger in diameter than the glass. Over this again is placed a saucer or other dish of appropriate size. The whole is inverted and a match inserted under the edge of the tumbler to permit the ingress of air. A small amount of sugar sprinkled on the moist paper accentuates the attractiveness of the poison.

Another satisfactory way of killing flies is with formaldehyde. The

usual forty per cent aqueous solution is used in the proportions of one part to from thirty to forty parts of water. Blotting paper is soaked in the solution and placed on saucers which are distributed at appropriate places. The advantage of this solution is that its unpleasant taste prevents children or pets from drinking poisonous doses. Of course the sodium salicylate solution is relatively harmless, even in large amounts.

Question of Fly Sprays

Sprays composed largely of kerosene in which is dissolved such essential oils as cedarwood and eucalyptus as well as camphor and phenol or cresol, with from 15 to 20 per cent of carbon tetrachloride added to render the solution less inflammable, are growing in popularity. Experience has taught that oily solutions are preferable for fighting flies because watery emulsions or solutions lose their efficiency in the presence of water.

A subscriber recently contributed the following formula to the Question Box of THE ERA: Oils of cedarwood and eucalyptus, of each fluidounce; insect powder one ounce; turpentine, a pint; kerosene, enough to make a gallon. The whole is set aside for forty-eight hours and then filtered. The contributor said the formula was given him by a manufacturer and that he has used it successfully for two seasons.

Insect powder, either spread on window sills or burned on saucers, is often used satisfactorily.

Catching Flies Not Enough

It must always be borne in mind that an adult female fly is capable of laying 500 eggs in her career, and killing this fly will have no appreciable effect upon the generations succeeding. It is apparent, therefore, that the successful method of protection against flies must include the destruction of eggs and larva. To do this, all breeding grounds must be destroyed. It has been found that for incubation, eggs need moisture. It also has been found that they can not

stand sunlight or excessive heat. Outside of stables the principal breeding places are rubbish heaps, decaying vegetable and animal matter and ash bins.

To prevent breeding, leave no rubbish or decaying organic matter in dark corners. When it is impossible to burn or immediately dispose of such garbage, use can be made of fly sprays. Sprays kill flies, and in common with crude oil, they will prevent breeding when used to cover refuse matter.

Mosquitoes are accused of spreading malaria, yellow fever, filariasis and dengue fever. There are, of course, many kinds of mosquitoes—some worse than others—but all should be destroyed. They breed in small pools, swamps, stagnant water and high grass. Breeding places should be eliminated. Swamps and stagnant ponds should be drained and oiled with crude oil or kerosene.

Houses must be thoroughly screened, and the fly spray described herewith or some similar preparation will be found effective in keeping down adult mosquitoes.

Mosquitoes are effectively combated by burning insect powder around the house. After using the powder the mosquitoes should be gathered up and burned, as they may be only stupefied. They can also be "chased" by making a "chloroform bottle." In a wide mouth bottle place some cut rubber bands. Add about half ounce of chloroform and stopper with blotting paper. When the bottle is held over a "resting mosquito" for a few seconds, he drops off. Oils of pennyroyal and citronella are both used as "chasers."

Killing Off Bedbugs

Bedbugs are less respectable than flies or mosquitoes, being classified as vermin and, in a measure, recognized as indications of uncleanliness. Laymen should be taught to destroy bedbugs not only because they are vermin but also because they are disease carriers.

Bedbug destroyers are in the formula book of every old fashion-

ed druggist, and many stores are selling their own "Killem Lightnin' Killer" at "a quarter a pint." Solutions similar to the fly spray given herewith have been found useful in killing bedbugs. Other solutions consist of kerosene and nitrobenzene with or without carbon tetrachloride, which is added as a safeguard against inflammability. When used in too concentrated a form nitrobenzene may cause a poisoning resembling cyanosis. Another old time bedbug des-

troyer is; camphor, two ounces; turpentine, four ounces; mercury bichloride, one ounce; alcohol, sixteen ounces. Still another consists of mercurial ointment, one ounce; soft soap, one ounce; turpentine, sixteen ounces. Naturally all liquids, including the fly spray, are best applied with a brush. A generation ago kerosene emulsion was held in high repute as a bedbug destroyer. Such a preparation is: kerosene, two gallons; common soap, half pound; water one gallon.

Women's Club in Columbus Entertained by Druggists

Reciprocating a dinner given for them a year ago by the Women's Club of the Columbus (Ohio) Retail Druggists' Association, the members of the association gave a dinner on March 12 in the Southern Hotel there for the members of the club. More than 100 persons were present.

A feature of the dinner was an address by John F. Seidel, a retired jurist. He declared that the country would go wet again, that all the years of work for real temperance had been made useless by the prohibition law and that there was "less sobriety in society today than before prohibition and more dishonesty and crookedness in dry enforcement squads" there ever was in the rottenest municipal government."

Francis Martin, president of the druggists, also spoke. On the dinner committee were H. Douglas Westervelt, chairman; Stewart Luther, Paul Barnes and James Kinard.

German Potash Industry

German sales of potash as reported to the Reparation Commission by H. Gilbert Parker, agent general, were greater in the first eight months of 1925 than in either of the previous full years. For 1923 sales amounted to 885,944 metric tons; for 1924, to 842,061 tons and to 1925 to the end of October, to 1,108,441 tons.

Drug Club in Louisville Starts Social Activities

The Social Drug Club, of Louisville, Ky., started its activities for 1926 with a chicken dinner on March 23. Recognizing the capacity of young stomachs in such circumstances, it made no reduction in the price of tickets for children, holding that any seat at the table was worth \$1.50. Robert L. Badger was chairman of the entertainment committee. The club has prepared a program of outings for the summer for members who are in good financial standing.

The new officers of the club are: President, Fred Kranz; first vice president, R. V. Miersch; second vice president, Mrs. O. C. Dilly; secretary, Mrs. Albert F. Solbrig; treasurer, Karl F. Badger.

Had Only Federal Permits

The Kingsley Drug Company of Millbury, Mass., has been fined \$25 on a charge of selling drugs and prescriptions without a state license. It had obtained federal permits for the sale of narcotics and liquor and Treasurer C. F. Cunningham testified that he thought the federal permits covered the law.

State Alleges Taxes Due

The Morris-Morton Drug Company, of Fort Smith, Ark., has been sued for \$16,092.53, taxes alleged to be due the State for the period between 1915 and 1925.

New Drive to Fatten Headquarters Fund

Dr. E. L. Newcomb, publicity director of the Headquarters Building campaign of the American Pharmaceutical Association was in Baltimore last week conferring with Dr. H. A. B. Dunning, chairman of the fund, and other members of the committee. Dr. Newcomb gave a survey of the results attained of late throughout the country.

Dr. Newcomb said that in the next six weeks a drive in the south-eastern states would be undertaken in behalf of the fund. Later an intensive canvass would be made in Cincinnati, Columbus, Omaha, Kansas City and other centers of the Middle West.

The committee is expected to recommend that a vote on the location of the headquarters building be taken at the next annual meeting of the association, which will be held in Philadelphia in the week of September 15.

Endowment propositions of \$100,000 or more for perpetual maintenance of the headquarters, its museum, library, research laboratory and publicity bureau are being solicited.

Subscriptions to the fund increased \$16,560 in March, making the total \$518,521. The biggest gain was \$3,325 in Nebraska.

The states now stand:

Alabama	\$ 1,602
Arizona	731
Arkansas	3,450
California	11,570
Colorado	3,974
Connecticut	1,730
District of Columbia	6,945
Florida	1,600
Georgia	1,650
Idaho	520
Illinois	40,900
Iowa	29,337
Kansas	4,876
Kentucky	4,671
Louisiana	4,710
Maine	1,365
Maryland	38,817
Massachusetts	18,923
Michigan	10,996
Minnesota	27,192
Mississippi	2,620
Missouri	12,840

Montana	\$ 2,715
Nebraska	5,340
Nevada	55
New Hampshire	1,115
New Mexico	200
New Jersey	25,767
New York	133,497
North Carolina	5,251
North Dakota	3,560
Ohio	21,239
Oklahoma	2,785
Oregon	2,749
Pennsylvania	29,801
Rhode Island	63
South Carolina	1,360
South Dakota	1,700
Tennessee	5,027
Texas	3,754
Utah	1,780
Vermont	185
Virginia	7,772
Washington	3,007
West Virginia	4,340
Wisconsin	5,011
Wyoming	275
National	525
Porto Rico	27
Cuba	155
Hawaii	151
Philippine Islands	25
Canada	156
Honduras	21

Error in Labeling Blamed

An unfortunate mistake in labeling a bottle which is said to have been the cause of the death of W. E. Knepper is grounds upon which a suit for \$10,365 damages is based, says *The World*, of Tulsa, Okla. The suit was filed by the deceased's parents against L. M. Forry, owner of the Rexall store. It is claimed that the druggist sold nicotine sulphate in a bottle bearing the label of lactate of pepsin.

Kentucky's Convention Dates

George J. Ellis, of Glasgow, Ky., president of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association, has announced that the forty-ninth annual meeting of that organization will be held at Crab Orchard, Ky., on June 15, 16 and 17. Edward H. Meyer, of Louisville, is chairman of the entertainment committee.

Safe Crackers Get \$1,500

Cracksmen broke into the Marshall Drug Company's store, at West 65th Street, and Lorain Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, on March 22, blew open a safe and stole \$1,500.

Making All the Little Spaces Pay

Business Doubled by Idea Forced on Druggist

By WILLIAM R. KENT, Ph. G

IT WAS the minister and a salesman who fairly forced this idea upon me. There was a small space back of my front door that I never could use as it was too narrow for a show case, so I put up a few narrow shelves. After filling them with advertising cards that soon became soiled and had to be thrown away, however, I gave the space no more thought until one day the local minister came in with an armful of books that he had written and said.

"Mr. Kent, I have often noticed those empty shelves you have back of your door and I would like to know if you would allow me to put some of my books there. If you sell them, I will give you fifty per cent commission."

I told him it was all right, and he put his books up with an attractive show card, stating the price.

Five minutes after he had left the store, a man entered to look at the directory. As he was going out, he spied the books and came back and purchased two of them. In three days I had sold all the books and had to send for more. I also sent to a wholesaler for other books, and today I am selling an average of twelve books a day.

Another Space Found

On one side of my show window there was a small space that I could not use easily as it was hard to reach.

Soon after I had the books going well, a salesman came in with a neat board of thermometers and barometers—about two dozen in the assortment. When he showed them to me, I would not even listen to him. Why, I never had had even a call for a house thermometer or a barometer in all the twelve years during which I had been in business.

As he was going out, he noticed

that space in my window. He came back and asked if he could put his board there until he called again in two weeks. I gave him permission so in went the board of thermometers.

That afternoon a man came and used the telephone. As he had his hand on the door going out he spied the thermometers. He came back and took three of them. The best part of it all was that they were the most expensive ones on the board. That same afternoon I sold four more thermometers, a barometer and a combination barometer and thermometer.

Long before the salesman came again, the board was empty.

Hunting for Vacancies

This gave me the big idea. I started looking around for spaces in which to make other displays of goods that I had never sold before.

The front of my cash register came next. I got a board the exact size. I painted, then gilded it and put into it two dozen strong hooks. Then I ordered an assortment of a well known watch. I placed two dozen on the board. That afternoon after the races I had a rush and sold five watches. In the first month I sold more than sixty watches. Not bad! And I made a net profit of \$110. The watches ranged in price from two to eight dollars.

My next space was one side of a telephone booth. An assortment of goggles went there. Every one going into the telephone booth could not help but see them and they certainly did sell.

My next space was on the fixtures near the cigar case. This was a good space as it could be seen from the street. I ordered an assortment of pipes, and I certainly sold some pipes.

Over the telephone came a dis-

play of women's dressing combs I always had sent customers to the department stores for dressing combs, but this display showed me how foolish I had been.

In my window I have a large, old fashioned clock that is quite an attraction, and on the side of this I put an assortment of gifts and prizes, such as ivory photo frames, strings of beads, fancy compacts and leather card cases.

Business Doubled

My clerks got the fever by this time, and they looked for extra displays and pushed the goods on these displays until my business was doubled.

There was a show card for each display. On the books I had:

**Many A Pleasant Hour Spent
With A Good Book
\$1.50 each**

On the thermometers I had:

**Keep The Temperature
Of Your Home Even
And Avoid Illness
\$1.00 to \$5.00**

The show card on the watches read:

**Don't Be Late.
All These Watches
Are Guaranteed
\$2.00 to \$8.00**

On the goggles was:

**Save Your Eyes
With A Pair Of Our Goggles
50c to \$2.50**

Of course I changed these show cards every two or three weeks and I rearranged the displays.

Australian paper—The vessel was christened the "Somass Queen" by Mrs. Stevens, who broke a bottle of wine over the stern and slid gracefully down the ways into the water.

West China in Need of 40,000 Pharmacists

West China, with a population of 100,000,000, needs 40,000 native pharmacists of modern training, says E. N. Meuser, missionary pharmacist to that part of the world, who is in the United States on furlough and is seeking financial aid for the West China School of Pharmacy in Chengtu. The school, the only one in West China, is associated with the West China Union University, which is controlled by the several missions operating there.

Mr. Meuser, who is stopping at the Central Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1421 Arch Street, Philadelphia, says the Chinese make good pharmacists and like the work and that the profession opens a new means of livelihood for those who are educated. Drug stores are being opened by natives with no knowledge of pharmacy and they are of no help in combatting the plagues and epidemics which scourge their country.

The school has undertaken to supply pharmacists for the Chinese, Mr. Meuser says, but is handicapped by lack of staff and equipment as well as of finances. It needs two western pharmacists, who will receive, if single, about \$900 a year, or, if married, about \$1,300, with furlough travel expenses. It needs also a botanical garden, buildings and equipment for pharmacy, pharmacognosy and plant analytical laboratories.

Baltimore A. Ph. A. Meets

The March meeting of the Baltimore Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held on March 26 at the Emerson Hotel, with President Robert L. Swain in the chair. Dr. Glassford, chief chemist of McCormick & Co., Inc., delivered an address on "Essential Oils and Synthetic Perfumes."

U. S. Proprietaries Lead in Paraguay

Greater Part of Populace Depends on Nature Herb Remedies

By DIGBY A. WILLSON*
United States Consul at Asuncion

TO give a fairly accurate idea of the market for prepared medicines in Paraguay it is advisable to point out certain economic conditions.

Five cities—Asuncion, Concepcion, Encarnacion, Villa Rica and Pilar—contain 26 per cent of the population. Sales of prepared medicines are practically restricted to from 25 to 40 per cent of the people. The native inhabitants' earning power barely permits buying the necessities of life and does not permit medical attention or the purchase of drugs and medicines. As a result, the natives rely almost solely upon the application of local remedies and herbs. Medicinal plants are numerous but their use is confined almost entirely to the poorer classes in the interior and to those in the cities who are unable to purchase prepared medicines.

Interest is being shown at present in the curative powers of the root known as mil hombre; and the results obtained from a consistent use of this root with yerba mate for lumbago and with Paraguayan sarsaparilla as a tonic, apparently prove the value of the Paraguayan medicinal plants.

Drug Herbs All Wild

From a commercial standpoint it is doubtful if any remunerative export could be accomplished at this time, as practically all the medicinal plants, roots and herbs peculiar to Paraguay and contiguous territory grow wild, and little attempt at cultivation of them is made.

The prepared medicines regular-

ly consumed in Asuncion are those employed in minor ailments or to build up the constitution, such as emulsions and tonics. The prevalent diseases are tuberculosis, meningitis, gastro-enteritis, typhoid fever, hereditary syphilis and hookworm. The municipality of Asuncion supports a few clinics where treatment is given and medicines are dispensed to the poorer classes without charge. Physicians usually charge ninety-five cents for an office visit and \$1.95 if the patient is visited by the doctor. However, these fees are for natives only. Foreigners generally pay far more.

Pharmacopoeia of 1908 Used

The pharmacopoeia used in Paraguay is the Codex Francais, 1908. There is no medicinal industry in the country and all prepared medicines used are imported.

Customs figures of imports tell little, for they lump drugs and chemicals, mineral oils and paints together. However, for the three years, 1921, 1922 and 1923, they show the United States to be far in the lead. For those years the values, given in Argentine gold pesos which normally are worth ninety-six and a half cents, were as follow: United States, 238,835, 150,620, 248,452; Argentina, 213,611, 109,482, 163,908; Great Britain, 67,554, 25,638, 46,720. France and Germany followed. Even these figures mean less than appears on the surface, for most of the imports from Argentina were re-imports from the United States and Great Britain. The falling off in imports during 1922 was due largely to local political disturbances.

At the present time prepared medicines, for the most part, are sold to Asuncion dealers by Buenos Aires representatives of the manufacturers. This situation was formerly acceptable to the local merchants, but they now state

*Report made to the Department of Commerce and issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its series on World Trade in Prepared Medicines.

that direct representation is of greater value and sales could be increased through direct connections. Furthermore, when imports are made from stocks in Argentina, the merchants are obliged to pay double duties which naturally increase the retail selling price. There are no importing drug houses in Paraguay and it is estimated that not more than a half dozen stores in Asuncion carry stocks valued at more than \$100,000.

Prices are essentially important with the average Paraguayan. Export price lists published in catalogues or printed form are equally valuable as a buying guide because the Paraguayan considers price before quality. Allowances for a liberal discount rather than a net basis also tend to attract a buyer in this country. All correspondence and printed matter should be in Spanish.

Foreign Credit Terms

While German manufacturers grant credits of from thirty to 120 days, the local merchants are willing to place orders for payment against documents or a small amount with order and balance against documents. They appear unwilling to pay the full amount with order in view of the length of time necessary from the time the order is despatched until the goods arrive in Paraguay, which sometimes amounts to six months.

In recent months the newspapers of Asuncion have run advertisements of popular prepared medicines, and the results are reported satisfactory by the interested dealers. Owing to the large number of persons who can not read or write, general advertising is not practiced to any great extent.

Regulations governing the registration of trade-marks for prepared medicines in Paraguay are the same as those applicable to all trade-marks with the additional requirement of a certificate from the department of hygiene or public health of the country in which the medicine is manufactured. This certificate must include a complete

analysis and must be legalized by the Paraguayan consul in the country of origin.

All pharmaceutical preparations must be analyzed by the Chemical Office of the municipality of Asuncion and approved by the Department of Hygiene and Public Assistance before they are sold to the public. The charge for analysis is \$500 Paraguayan paper, or approximately \$10 United States currency. To obtain the necessary permit to sell, the manufacturer is authorized to appoint a representative in Paraguay. Import duties on general drugs and prepared medicines are for the most part assessed at about 25 per cent ad valorem. Many preparations are admitted free, such as serums and vaccines for human or animal use, preparations of arsphenamine, mercury, benzoate, quinine, salts of radium.

Reliable dealers state that little preference is noticeable as to the country of origin, although French and American brands seem to find favor with the better classes. While Germany, by reason of its ability to place a cheap product on the market, enjoys perhaps a larger selling power among the lower classes.

Woman Sues Cosmetic Maker

Charging that her face was injured by a certain brand of rouge, Mrs. Harriet M. Conner, of St. Louis, Mo., has brought suit for \$7,500 against the Lacassian Laboratories of that city, owned by Dr. Adolph Baebler. As a result of the alleged injury, she says, she is unable to follow her work as a saleswoman and demonstrator of toilet goods. Dr. Baebler has entered a general denial.

Thieves Loot Three Stores

Thieves in Louisville, Ky., recently looted Store No. 3 of the Matthews Drug Company of hypodermic needles and the store of J. E. Kilgus of narcotics. In W. H. Fischer's store the cash register was emptied.

Grandson of Paul Westphal Forbidden to Use Own Name

Although it is his own name, Paul Westphal, a grandson of the late Paul Westphal, who originated a line of hair tonics, has been forbidden by both the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York State to use his name or the words Westphal or Westphal's in connection with any products in the same line.

The suit was brought by Paul Westphal, Inc., against Paul Westphal, Louis M. Howie and Westphal's Worlds Best Corporation, since both the plaintiff and defendant corporations manufactured a hair tonic, similar in color and put up in containers that were much alike. The tonic had its origin many years ago when Paul Westphal, a German barber, opened a small shop in New York.

Five Years of Experience

Proposed in New York State

There has been introduced in the Assembly of the New York State Legislature an amendment to the public health law requiring that a candidate for a pharmacist's license shall be qualified as follows:

"Is a citizen of the United States, has the required general education required by the rules of the regents and has had five years practical experience in a registered pharmacy or drug store where physicians' prescriptions are filled."

The bill was referred to the Committee of Public Health.

Another measure referred to the same committee would exempt from vaccination a minor whose parent or guardian objected to such treatment.

The Assembly has passed and sent to the Senate the Loomis bill amending the public health law in relation to the practice of medicine. The bill provides for annual registration of physicians, and increases penalties for violations of the public health law.

Federal Chemistry Bureau Announces Vanilla Standard

"Vanilla extract and non-alcoholic vanilla flavor should contain in each United States gallon the alcoholic soluble matters from not less than 13.35 avoirdupois ounces of vanilla beans in order to conform to the standard adopted by the United States Department of Agriculture," says the Bureau of Chemistry, which is charged with enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act.

"Some manufacturers," it adds, "employ only 12.8 ounces of beans per gallon of extract in the erroneous belief that this proportion conforms to the standard expressed in the metric system. This deviation below the standard, while apparently slight, is of great importance in view of the large volume of vanilla extract used in flavoring food."

32 Admitted in Louisiana

Twenty-three applicants for registration as pharmacists and nine for registration as assistants passed the first quarterly examination held this year by the Louisiana State Board of Pharmacy in New Orleans. E. H. Walsdorf, president of the board, addressed the candidates. The board will propose an amendment to the State Pharmacy Act relative to annual re-registration.

Druggists Help School Class

Under the auspices of the *New-Times* of El Dorado, Ark., a course in cooking and home management is being given in the high school. The H. M. Johnson Drug Company and the Rexall Store have contributed various supplies to the class.

School Help for Druggists

Druggists in San Francisco, Cal., have been notified by the Polytechnic High School there that it has a placement bureau for the benefit of its students and that it can supply boys for work on afternoons, Saturdays and vacation periods.

Rexall Druggists Elect J. G. Abernathy President

Rexall druggists of North Carolina, meeting in Raleigh, elected J. G. Abernathy, of Elkin, president of their state organization to succeed W. P. Hall, Jr., of Forest City. Other officers are: George Iseley, Boon-Iseley Drug Company, Raleigh, first vice president; Alfred N. Martin, Rosemary, second vice president; B. C. Sheffield, Warsaw, third vice president; L. H. McKesson, Statesville, secretary and treasurer.

A dinner and entertainment ended the convention. At this H. L. Simpson, of Boston, general sales manager of the United Drug Company, was introduced by W. A. Underwood, sales manager for North and South Carolina, and made an address. A gold headed umbrella was presented to him by Mr. Abernathy for the organization. Among other speakers at the convention were R. R. Copeland, of Ashokie, and J. O. Temple, of Kinston.

Toilet Goods Makers' Dates

The American Manufacturers of Toilet Articles will hold their thirty-second annual convention in the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on May 4, 5, and 6. The dates have been advanced because no golf tournament will be held. The annual theatre party will be held on the first night, the members going to see "Sunny," and will be followed by a supper and dance. The annual dinner will be on the last night of the meeting.

Drug Manufacturers to Meet

The American Drug Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting this year in the Biltmore Hotel, New York, from April 12 to 15. The scientific, pharmaceutical and crude drug sections will meet on the first day and the biological section on the second day. The annual dinner will be held on the last day. L. E. Warner, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, will describe the work of that bureau.

Bowling Pharmacists Meet in Tournament in Rochester

Bowling pharmacists and other members of the profession in Buffalo, Syracuse, and Niagara Falls met those of Rochester in the last named city on March 25 in a tournament for the championship of Western New York. Buffalo won, with Rochester, Syracuse and Niagara Falls finishing in that order. The prize for high individual score went to Bert O. Heath, and the consolation prize, to Charles Heise.

Before the tournament there was a luncheon, and after it there was a dinner at which Bruce S. Furnival, president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and H. C. Deichmiller, president of the Rochester Association, made short speeches.

Referendum in Wisconsin On Dispensing of Liquor

A state-wide referendum is being taken among the druggists in Wisconsin to ascertain their attitude toward the distribution of liquor through drug stores on prescriptions as now practiced. The state has 850 druggists who are dealing in liquor.

At a recent meeting in Milwaukee the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association went on record by a two-to-one vote for abolition of drug store whiskey permits. It was then decided to poll all Badger druggists. Some of the druggists estimate that only about 10 per cent of the liquor prescribed is used really as medicine.

Bronx County Nominations

At a meeting of the Bronx County (N. Y.), Pharmaceutical Association on April 6, Samuel S. Dworkin was nominated for president for 1926. Other nominees are: First vice-president, M. Brodtkin; second vice-president, B. Kahn; corresponding secretary, Leo Tartak; financial secretary, Max Haims; treasurer, Dr. Schmitter and sergeant-at-arms, Charles Dwork.

1,000 Cases of Ng Ka Py Destroyed as a Starter

Destruction of the famous stock of ng ka py, Chinese "medicinal wine," held so long at San Francisco, Cal., by Federal authorities while lawyers wrangled over the legality of its importation, that storage charges amounting to \$40,000 piled up, has been started under the direction of United States Marshall Fred Esola. One thousand cases of the tonic, valued by Chinese merchants at \$55,000, were smashed on the Islais Creek dumps, and there still are 13,000 cases to be destroyed.

Collector of Customs W. B. Hamilton expresses the opinion that the new actions will lead to the condemnation and destruction of wines worth \$750,000. Some of the liquor, which has an alcoholic content of as much as 50 per cent, has been held in customs warehouses five years.

A short time ago, following a ruling of an appraisers' court at Los Angeles, 650 cases of ng-ka-py were released and a quantity was shipped to San Francisco by the Los Angeles Trading Company. The lot, labeled "groceries," was seized by prohibition agents and the consignee was arrested.

Convicted of Swindling

Samuel H. Bell, for several years in the drug business in Reading, Pa., has been fined \$100 and sentenced to serve six months in prison, and to make restitution of \$3000, which he was convicted of having induced an aged couple to invest in a tire factory which failed. He was accused of using false representations. He denied the charge.

New Order for Ginger Sales

A Treasury decision for extension of the time for the sale of double-strength ginger extract to June 1 has been approved by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews and has been made effective. Approval was given on March 25.

American Soaps Help Keep Rest of Continent Clean

America took a long step last year toward making the world clean. The export bill for soaps and toilet articles was \$16,111,000, 7 per cent more than the preceding year, the American Chemical Society reports. The greatest proportion of the soap, however, was of the laundry variety. It went chiefly to Mexico and Canada.

Although the country exported toilet preparations were \$8,078,000, it imported \$3,388,000 worth of perfumes. Exports of dentifrices increased 15 per cent and totaled 3,405,000 pounds, worth \$3,211,000.

Store Sold for Fifth Time

Ralph Rogers's drug store in Merchantville, N. J., which changed hands four times within two hours a few weeks ago, now has new owners: Conroy & Ross, of Burlington, N. J.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

At a hearing in the Federal Court in Louisville, Ky., on the affairs of the Lampton Crane & Ramey Company, jobbers of drugs and kindred lines, against which an involuntary petition in bankruptcy had been filed with its subsidiary, the Sterling Paint & Color Company, H. S. Ramey, president, testified that the books had been audited in 1924 by the bookkeeper, the only audit in several years. He testified also that in January, 1923, a check for \$9,000 had been drawn to force a balance, but had not been cashed and later had been charged to the company. It was testified also that several officials owed the company for stock, and that one who resigned last September had purchased a house, with company money and deeded the house to his wife, who has refused to turn it over to the company.

The Mueller Ice Cream Company of Milwaukee, manufacturers of ice cream, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, listing assets at \$10,150.46 and liabilities at \$22,681.59.

Webb Russell and Merritt Russell, doing business as the Russell Pharmacy in Weeping Water, Neb., have filed petitions in bankruptcy personally and for the firm. Liabilities of the firm are listed at \$10,431 and assets, at \$5,603. The personal schedules are negligible.

Lawrence Wood, as receiver for the W. P. Johnson Drug Company, of Greenfield, Ind., has announced the sale of the business to X. H. Edwards, of Fairmount, and L. W. Eikenberry, of Terre Haute. The business is to be continued.

Obituaries

Daniel J. Haas, a leading druggist in Dubuque, Iowa, and mayor of that city from 1910 to 1912, died at his home there recently after a week's illness of pneumonia. He was born in Seelbach, Baden, Germany, on Christmas Day, 1837. He was brought to this country when about twelve years old by Joseph Hummel, a relative, who had established himself in the drug business at Grundy Center, Iowa. When he was fifteen he went to Waterloo, entering the employ of Wangler Brothers, druggists. Three years later he went to Dubuque as a clerk for George Wunderlich, druggist. He was graduated in pharmacy from the Chicago College of Pharmacy in 1889 and in 1890 established himself in the drug business in Dubuque.

William F. Brennan, general manager of the Louis K. Liggett Company for the western district of Massachusetts, died at his home in Worcester on March 30. He was taken ill suddenly in his office on the previous day. His funeral was attended by a uniformed delegation of Knights of Columbus, to which order he belonged, and by representatives of various other organizations including the Worcester Auditorium Commission. All Liggett stores in the city were closed at the time of the funeral.

Joseph R. Brown, a druggist in Bordentown, N. J., died on March 18 of a stroke of apoplexy which he had suffered on the previous day. He was fifty-six years old and a native of Port Deposit, Md. His wife survives him.

James E. Lutsey, thirty-eight, treasurer of the Yahr & Lange Drug Company, Milwaukee, died suddenly at his home on March 29, of Bright's disease. Before joining the Yahr & Lange company, he worked for the Julius Andrae Electrical Company. He was studying law at Marquette University, Milwaukee, and would have been graduated in June. He is survived by his wife, one daughter and one son.

Matt W. Carey, forty-nine, a druggist in Marcus, Iowa, died recently after twelve hours illness of pneumonia. He has been in the drug business there twenty years. He is survived by his wife and one son, Philip Carey.

Ernest G. West, founder and president of E. G. West & Co., wholesale druggist in Toronto, Ont., died on March 31 after a long illness. He was born fifty-two years ago in Penetanguishine, Ont., and thirty years ago went to Toronto and established West & Co. He was an active member of the Methodist Church. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

Franz Roessler, head of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, New York City and Perth Amboy, N. J., died at his home in Perth Amboy on March 24. He was born, December 6, 1856 at Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany;

studied at the University of Zurich and the school of mines at Freiburg, and came to this country in 1882, and established himself as a manufacturing chemist. In Perth Amboy he was a director of the First National Bank. He was also a member of the Chemists' Club, Drug & Chemical Club, New York Athletic Club and East Jersey Club.

Dr. Joseph C. Avis, a well known druggist in Perryville, Va., died there on March 23 of paralysis which accompanied an attack of influenza and pneumonia. He was sixty-five years old and had been in business there forty years. He was a son of Captain John Avis whose company of Virginia militia captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry. His wife, a daughter and a son, Joseph C. Avis, survive him.

Louis Connolly, a pharmacist employed in the Evans Pharmacy, Forest City, Pa., died suddenly of heart disease, on March 25. He was twenty-one years old and a son of John J. Connolly, of Forest City, jury commissioner.

Alfred Bevis, twenty-three years old, president of the Antiseptic Pharmaceutical Company of St. Louis, Mo., was killed by carbon monoxide gas on March 29 as he worked on the engine of his automobile in a closed garage. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Vivian C. Bevis.

Ewing Underwood Smith, seventy-seven, for many years engaged in the wholesale drug business in Chicago, died at Pasadena, Cal., on March 31. He was the son of Samuel Francis Smith, credited with having written the words of the song "America."

RECENT FIRES

The Culber and Kidd Drug store, Millledgeville, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

A. C. Kennedy's pharmacy in Poyen, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

The Newman Drug Company, Louisville, Ky., has been damaged severely by fire.

The Texine Medicine Company's plant in St. Jo, Texas, has been burned.

Dr. Floyd N. Kerr's drug store in Hamilton, Va., has been destroyed by fire.

The Barton Drug store in Rutland, Ohio, was one of several buildings destroyed in a \$200,000 fire on March 23.

The Santa Rita Drug Company, Best, Texas, lost equipment valued at \$300 in a fire in a mercantile building on March 15.

Anderson's Drug store, Sunbury, Ohio, was one of seven buildings wiped out in a recent \$150,000 fire.

The O. Henry Drug store, Greensboro, N. C., was damaged by fire on Mar. 18.

Sambo (at the explosion of a shell): "Lawdy, Hell done laid a egg!"—Anon.

Mostly Personal

Eastern States

—Dr. Robert P. Fischelis addressed the Hudson County (N. J.) Pharmaceutical Association at its last monthly luncheon, on April 2.

—Benjamin Freeman, president of the Pennsylvania Wholesale Drug Company, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has returned from a vacation in Cuba. Louis Frank, vice president, will go to Europe in June.

—George Strickland, general manager of the F. M. Zeigler Company, wholesale and retail druggists in Reading, Pa., expects to go into business for himself after June 1.

—John A. McCurdy, a druggist in Steelton, Pa., who in January celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a pharmacist, retired on April 1 to spend a year in travel. He left the management of his store to G. F. Chapman and W. E. Galbraith, who have been with him many years.

Middle-Western States

—Lowell Fess, for three years secretary of the Ohio Retail Dry Goods Association and assistant director of the Ohio State Council of Retail Merchants with headquarters in Columbia, has resigned to accept a position with the Lehn & Fink Products Company of New York. He is a son of United States Senator S. D. Fess of Ohio.

—Bruno Schreiber boasts that as proprietor of the Eagle Drug Store he has the oldest pharmacy in Columbus, Ohio, and one of the few following the old traditions. The business was founded seventy-eight years ago and came into his hands in 1914.

—H. C. Ellis is in charge of the consolidated offices of the Heyden Chemical Corporation and the Norvell Chemical Corporation at No. 180 North Market Street, Chicago. Henry Weber is covering adjacent territory.

Southern States

—J. Frank Till, who was sales manager of the Lamar & Rankin Drug Company in Montgomery, Ala., has been transferred to the offices of the company in Atlanta, Ga., to act in a similar capacity. His place in Montgomery has been taken by L. E. Gillespie, who was transferred from Miami, Fla.

—A. D. Towler, who was connected several years with the Crowe Drug Company, of Stuttgart, Ark., has sold his interest in it and will move to Bearden, where he has purchased a drug store.

—Dr. E. H. Lindley, chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., has been informed that the State Board of Regents has elected Professor L. D. Haverhill as dean of the school of pharmacy. Professor Haverhill was made acting dean after the death of

Dean L. E. Sayre last August. He will become permanent dean next September.

Western States

—Willard Herbert Mixer, of Exeter, Cal., is to marry Miss Frances Marsh, of Visalia, Cal. He is the son of F. W. Mixer, a leading druggist of Exeter.

—Claude Devenecenzi and Mario Corsigli, of San Francisco, find that athletics and business go hand in hand and have become members of the famous Olympic Club. They are the owners of the Golden State and Central drug stores.

—P. G. Taglia, who was with the Owl Drug Company in San Francisco, has moved to Modesto, Cal., where he has established his home.

—Otto Reynolds, of Sacramento, Cal., has been elected president of the Sacramento County Pharmaceutical Association. Other officers are Vernal Rodda, vice president, and J. Brogan, secretary and treasurer.

INCORPORATIONS

Ranfac-Hudson Corporation, Brooklyn; to manufacture thermometers and surgical instruments; capital, \$16,000; incorporators, Samuel Glickston, Elias Klug, I. Sidney Worthman.

Katz Drug Company, Kansas City, Mo.; capital, \$50,000; incorporators, Isaac Katz, H. H. Katz, Minnie Katz, Rose Katz.

People's Drug Company, Estill, S. C.; capital, \$5,000; incorporators, E. H. Wyman, Jr.; W. W. Baker, H. C. Peebles.

White Pharmacy, Bluefield, W. Va.; capital, \$25,000; incorporators, James H. McNeer, A. C. Linkous, M. J. Alexander.

Norman Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$150,000; incorporators, M. M. Lucey, M. B. Reese, L. S. Dorsey.

City Pharmacy, Rock Hill, S. C.; capital, \$5,000; incorporators, James H. Huey, R. F. Good.

Erwin Drug Store, Inc., Chicago; capital, \$2,000; incorporators, M. N. Andaman, Ross Finsky, Colin Waldor.

West African Pharmaceutical and Trading Corporation, Wilmington, Del.; capital, \$100,000; incorporators, M. M. Lucey, L. S. Dorsey, M. B. Reese.

Kranson Brothers Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Harry Kranson, Bernard Kranson.

Kralyptene Chemical Company, El Paso, Texas; capital, \$55,000; incorporator, Dr. L. A. Avery.

Florida Soap and Chemical Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; capital, \$25,000; incorporator, L. Z. Morgan.

New Comer—"How do you signal these owl cars?"

Elevator boy—"Hoot man."—Burt's Box Bulletin.

Among the Drug Stores

Arkansas

—Poplar Bluff—The Poplar Bluff Drug Company has been purchased by Hugo and Albert Boeving, who recently bought two other drug stores and are consolidating them.

—Dumas—Newton J. Chandler has opened a drug store.

California

—Delano—The Globe Drug Company of Bakersfield has bought and taken possession of the drug store of E. H. Ramsay, who began the business in 1888.

—Oakland—An interest in the Leber Drug Company has been purchased by Thomas Doran, who will be in charge of the sundry department. The store is to be enlarged.

—San Francisco—The Portola Pharmacy, No. 298 San Bruno avenue, has succeeded the Standard Pharmacy, across the street, having taken over its stock and fixtures.

—San Francisco—Welsh's Pharmacy, Bush and Mason streets, has been purchased by D. M. McNamara, formerly of Oakland.

—San Francisco—The Owl Drug Company opened its latest store at Market and Hyde streets, directly at the Civic Center, and near the site of the first store in the Owl chain.

Florida

—West Palm Beach—Byrd's Northwood Pharmacy, just opened at Dixie Highway and Northwood Road, is the twenty-eighth drug store in the South owned by J. M. Byrd.

Iowa

—Webster City—W. E. Brown has sold the Buster Brown drug store to the Miller Drug Company, of Boone, and will give possession on April 16. Harry Jensen will be the manager.

Indiana

—Clinton—J. W. Wood, manager of White's Pharmacy No. 3, has gone to Knightstown, where he has purchased a drug store.

—Indianapolis—The Hook Drug Company has opened a store at Illinois and Market Streets, its eleventh in the city.

Kentucky

—Louisville—J. S. Passmore, operating drug stores in First and Third Streets, has opened his third store at Baxter Avenue and Eastern Parkway.

—Glasgow—Albert E. Ely has purchased the interest of Mosby Woodson in the Woodson Drug Company and will assume the management on April 15.

Maryland

—Hagerstown—H. Carlyle Mackenzie has moved his drug business to No. 39

South Potomac Street, previously occupied by the Citizens' Drug Company. He has leased the building with an option of purchase within two years at \$62,500.

Missouri

—Fulton—Pollard's drug store, which for thirty-six years was in Court Street, has been moved to Market and East Fifth Streets.

—Clayton—Harry Grueninger has purchased the Coats Pharmacy from J. E. Coats and will operate it as Grueninger's Pharmacy. Mr. Coats will devote his attention to his store in the Central Building.

Nebraska

—Omaha—The Cleveland Drug Company, operated for two years by Mrs. Ivan Finn, has been sold to N. H. Seiler, of the Seiler Surgical Company. Mrs. Finn inherited it from her father, the late Robert Cowell.

New Mexico

—Roswell—The Owl Drug Company has sold the Palace Pharmacy to the Harrison Drug Company, consisting of Glen Harrison and Lawson Tobill.

New York

—Owego—Mrs. Lena W. Beach, owner of the Beach Drug Company, has decided to erect a fire proof building on the site of her store which was burned in February.

Ohio

—Toledo—The Van Fleet Drug Company, Ashland Avenue and Bancroft Street, has been sold to Lester H. Pennell for a price said to have been about \$20,000.

—Lorain—Muir's Cut Rate Drug Store No. 2 has been opened at No. 552 Broadway under the management of J. E. Jackson.

—Jackson—The Lewis drug store is being remodeled by its new owners, Dr. J. B. Griffith and Morgan Jones.

Pennsylvania

—Allentown—D. M. Knabb, who has had a drug store twenty years at No. 301 Hamilton Street, has opened another store at No. 921 Hamilton Street under the management of L. W. Klotz.

—Lancaster—The Imperial Drug Company, of which Harry D. Knight is president, has bought the building which it occupies at North Queen and Chestnut Streets. The property is valued at \$150,000.

—Pittsburgh—Bocricke & Tafel, who operate the Homeopathic Pharmacy, have leased a five-story building at Grant Street and Sixth Avenue for a term of years.

North Carolina

—Easley—The Palmetto Pharmacy has been sold to George D. Cureton, who for several years had charge of a drug store in Greer.

—Charleston—T. C. Huntley has opened a pharmacy at No. 272 King Street, a

site previously occupied by Freyschmidt's drug store.

South Carolina

—Columbia—L. C. Cicetham and Thomas E. Hair have taken out a charter to operate a drug store to be known as the Five Points Pharmacy.

Texas

—Waco—Otto Fullen's Inc., has opened its No. 3 drug store at Fifteenth Street and Morrow Avenue.

—Waco—Dr. A. L. Burks, proprietor of the Oriental drug store, and E. A. Johnson, long connected with the Old Corner drug store, have purchased from J. M. Lavevera the Provident drug store at Fourth and Franklin Streets and taken possession of it. Mrs. Burks will manage the Oriental.

West Virginia

—Bluefield—The White Pharmacy has been incorporated for \$25,000 by its new owners, James H. McNeer, A. C. Linkous, M. J. Alexander, B. T. Graham and L. J. Stump.

—Huntington—The C. C. Douglas Drug Company opened its store at No. 315 Eighth Street on March 20.

Wisconsin

—Wausau—W. W. Albers, druggist, is erecting a three story \$25,000 building which will contain three stores and fourteen offices.

—Marshfield—The Marsh-Beck drug store has been opened by Hector C. Marsh and Seigfried E. Beck. For the last year Mr. Marsh has been operating a drug store in Crandon, Wis.

—Watertown—Jean Sabin announces that the Sabin Drug Company, recently organized, will open a store about May 1 in the Miller building. He will manage it. He was associated with the Madison Wholesale Drug Company at Madison several years.

—Milwaukee—The Central Drug Company, owner of a chain of stores, is remodeling its building at Twenty-seventh and Vliet Streets to accommodate a store and offices.

TRADE NEWS

The Hook Drug Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., which opened a new store there last month, has bought a building to enlarge its offices and warehouses in Market Street and will occupy it within sixty days. The new property will contain an assembly room, library and recreation hall.

The Chamber of Commerce, of Dayton, Ohio, has protested against plans drawn for a two story building for the Liggett Drug Company on the site of the Phillips House and is advocating the construction of a hotel there to increase the city's facilities for entertaining conventions.

Within fifteen minutes after they had been opened, the books for the sale of 190,624 shares of stock of the Lambert Company by Goldman, Sachs &

Co., of New York, and Bond & Goodwin, of Boston, were closed. The stock was over-subscribed. The new company has 56 per cent of the stock of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, of St. Louis.

The Coca-Cola Company has voted to retire all outstanding preferred stock, amounting to 60,000 shares, on July 1. Of this amount it already has approximately 14,000. Until May 15 it will purchase all stock offered at \$100 a share and accrued interest.

Conyers & Fordham, Inc., druggists in Greensboro, N. C., has become the Fordham-McDuffie Drug Company. C. M. Fordham, Mrs. Fordham and Roger McDuffie have acquired entire ownership. Mr. McDuffie is president and Mr. Fordham vice president of the company. The business was established in 1898.

Fred R. Colgan has acquired the interests in the Eagle Remedy Company, of San Antonio, Texas, previously owned by E. A. Schulz, founder of the company, and has become president and general manager. Charles C. Layton has been elected a director and made secretary and treasurer. John P. Classen remains as vice president. The company deals in package medicines and reports that its territory now ranges from Jamaica to the Hawaiian Islands and throughout the United States and soon will take in Mexico.

The Brunswick Drug Company, of Phoenix, Ariz., a branch of the Brunswick Drug Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., has doubled its space because of the increase in business in the Salt River valley.

The Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Company is to erect eight storage tanks at a cost of \$15,000 at Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Encaline Medicine Company, of Dallas, Texas, will erect a new plant and install bottling machinery at a cost of \$10,000.

The California State Corporation Commission is investigating the activities of the Wrigley Pharmaceutical Company of Atlantic City, which it charges is attempting to sell stock in that State without a license.

The B. & W. Company, manufacturer of wool fat products, has moved to its new plant, No. 526-632 North ave East, Westfield, N. J.

For Convention in Mississippi

Druggists in Jackson, Miss., are preparing to entertain the Mississippi Pharmaceutical Association at its annual convention which will be held there on June 10 and 11. On the committee are J. W. Pollard, Jack Harding, J. C. Notgrass, W. T. Reese, Peter Fife and Addison Hall.

London Correspondence

DRUG MARKET WEAK

Public Auctions Held Too Near Easter Holidays

By Our London Correspondent

The main event of the week of March 21 was the public drug auctions at the Commercial Sales Room, Mincing Lane. This was too near Easter to be successful. The bulk of the offerings attracted few bidders.

Gum benzoin sold without reserve at lower rates. A few bales of buchu leaves found buyers at steady prices, about one-fourth of the offerings being sold. Honey was in small demand and prices were easier. Ipecacuanha fetched full rates. Rhubarb was easier. Gray Jamaica sarsaparilla, which is scarce, sold at higher prices.

Private Trading Slow

Privately the market is extremely dull. Ergot of rye is again dearer and supplies are still short. Beeswax continues firm. Vanillas are dearer for the better grades. Alexandria senna leaves and pods are firm. Reports from the other side are that supplies are likely to be smaller this season. Gum tragacanth is dearer for all qualities. Stocks of cochineal are much reduced and prices have an upward tendency.

Cod liver oil, after firming up, has an easier tendency. Saffron sequence of improved results of the fishing.

Damiana leaves have sagged slightly. Menthol is dull. Opium has an easier tendency. Saffron is firmer.

Essential Oil Market

In essential oils business is dull but prices show little change. Bergamot oil is firm, cassia oil unchanged, citronella oil easier, as is lemon oil. Japanese peppermint oil is offered at slightly lower rates on a dull market. Chloroform is slightly dearer. Business in fine chemicals is featureless.

Letters to the Editor

Objects to Katz Bros. Story

To the Editor:

Your story of the success of Katz Brothers as published in THE ERA of March 20 seems to me rather unfortunate, in view of the fact that a determined effort is being made by manufacturers and druggists to protect themselves against this class of business bandits. Stories of this nature are very likely to induce some druggists in peaceful communities to attempt to do the same thing and think they can get away with it. The whole story of their success seems to be based on the fact that by predatory price cutting they black-jacqued their competitors and robbed them of profits to which they were entitled.

Of course the other dealers were to blame to some extent by letting them get away with it. If they had all entered the game, the end would have been different. Any one can do big business if he is in a position to undersell his competitors, but success achieved by cutting the other fellow's throat is not the kind of success that can be measured by the Golden Rule. A big business may be built up by service and good salesmanship, and if the other fellow cannot keep up he has no reason to complain, but unfair competition leaves an honorable man stranded.

It seems to me that if THE ERA is trying to help the great mass of honest druggists to better their condition it would be well to keep clear of this type of business record.

Very truly,

H. E. RICE.

Nashua, N. H., March 29, 1926.

Eight Candidates Licensed

The Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners of South Carolina passed eight candidates for licenses at its last meeting in Columbia. Its next meeting will be held in Charleston on June 14 and 15.

Educational Department

CHEMISTRY OF RUBBER

Molecular Structure Complex With Isoprene Predominant

CHEMICAL analysis shows that rubber consists largely of caoutchouc, an elastic solid of botanical origin; almost transparent, its empirical constitution being represented by the formula C_5H_8 . Its actual molecular structure is more complex and it is regarded as a polymer of a terpene which is composed of a cluster of ten or twenty molecules having the formula C_5H_8 . If caoutchouc is heated to a high temperature, it breaks down into simpler liquid hydrocarbons, one of which is isoprene, C_5H_8 . This is a volatile liquid, and when permitted to stand in a closed bottle for some time it is changed into a substance having the properties of caoutchouc. This change may also be brought about by chemical means and as a result caoutchouc has been produced artificially or synthetically. Thus the problem has been presented whether it will be possible to produce rubber cheaper by synthesis or whether it will be more practicable to rely on the natural source, as has been the case with various drugs.

Caoutchouc is not soluble in water or alcohol, only the strongest acids acting on it, and ordinarily alkalis do not affect it. Rubber, is however, readily dissolved by carbon disulphide, chloroform, benzol, and mineral naphtha. If oils come in contact with it they penetrate and bring about a deterioration. When exposed to air and light, oxygen is absorbed gradually and there is a change in the properties of the rubber, resulting in the formation of a hard, brittle, inelastic substance. When sulphur is warmed with rubber a combination takes place and it is upon this that vulcanization depends. If an excess of sulphur is used, "hard cured" rubber, or vulcanite or

ebonite is formed. Technical rubber usually contains other ingredients ("fillings") such as calcium carbonate, zinc oxide (for grey rubber), antimony sulphide (for red rubber), etc., to impart various desired properties.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Asked April 3

1. What precautions will you observe in compounding the following prescription?

$\mathcal{R}$

Mercuric iodide	0.02
Pilocarpine hydrochloride.	0.05
Solution adrenalin chloride	0.10
Petrolatum	5.00

M. Make an ointment.

Ans.—If a steel spatula is used the adrenalin solution will darken and this should therefore be avoided. The mercuric iodide and pilocarpine hydrochloride should not be rubbed together in a dry state. To compound the prescription, mix the mercuric iodide, the pilocarpine hydrochloride, and the adrenalin solution, each separately with a portion of the petrolatum and then combine the three mixtures.

2. Amines: (a) What are they, and how may they be obtained? (b) Name a primary, a secondary, and a tertiary amine and give the formulas. (c) How would you distinguish between a primary, secondary and tertiary amine?

Ans.—(a) Amines are chemical compounds which are produced by substituting one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia with a basic atom or radicle. There are three classes of amines, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary. A primary amine has one atom of hydrogen replaced by a univalent radicle, while a secondary amine has two atoms of hydrogen replaced, and a tertiary amine has three. (b) Methylamine is a primary amine, having the formula NH_2CH_3 ; di-

methylaniline, a secondary amine having the formula $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$; and trimethylamine, a tertiary amine having the formula $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3$. (c) To distinguish between the amines, nitrous acid may be used. When nitrous acid acts on a primary amine the corresponding alcohol is formed and nitrogen is given off, thus: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 + \text{HNO}_2 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{N}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. If a secondary amine is treated with nitrous acid no nitrogen is given, but a nitroso-compound is formed which is a yellow-colored oil with an aromatic odor, the reaction being represented by the following equation: $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NH} + \text{HNO}_2 = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{N}-\text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The product formed in this reaction is known as diethylnitrosoamine. When tertiary amines are treated with nitrous acid there is no action.

3. Write the formulas for the following: phosphoric acid, aluminum hydroxide, hydrobromic acid, formic acid, sulphuric acid, hydrocyanic acid, carbon tetrachloride, quicklime.

Ans.:—Phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4 ; aluminum hydroxide, $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$; hydrobromic acid, HBr ; formic acid, HCOOH ; sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 ; hydrocyanic acid, HCN ; carbon tetrachloride, CCl_4 ; quicklime, CaO .

4. Thirty tons of material are to be lifted to a height of 20 feet. Calculate the amount of work necessary to accomplish this, expressing it in foot-pounds.

Ans.:—A simple formula for computing the amount of work is $W = Fs$, in which work is equal to force acting multiplied by the distance through which it acts. In the problem given, the force involved is a vertical one of 30 tons or 60,000 pounds. Substituting, we have $W = 60,000 \text{ lbs.} \times 20 \text{ ft.} = 1,200,000 \text{ foot-pounds of work}$.

5. *Veratrum Viride*: (a) State the definition. (b) Mention some of its properties. (c) State the action and uses. The dose.

Ans.:—(a) *Veratrum Viride*, or

Green Hellebore, U. S. P., consists of the dried rhizome and roots of *Veratrum viride* (Fam. *Liliaceae*). It is a perennial herb growing in wet meadows, usually associated with skunk cabbage. It is indigenous to the central and eastern United States and is naturalized in Alaska, Canada and British Columbia. Much is also imported from Germany. (b) The rhizome is more or less conical in shape and externally it varies from a light to a dark brown in color; it is rough and wrinkled; inodorous; and has a bitter and acrid taste. (c) The action of veratrum is due to the presence of the alkaloids. When a moderate dose is introduced into the system, there is a reduction of the pulse rate and a fall in arterial pressure.

Poisoning may result from veratrum, the symptoms being vomiting accompanied with great nausea and much retching. The dose of the drug may be gauged by the effect it produces, the average being $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

QUESTIONS FOR APRIL 10

1. What difficulty is encountered in compounding the following prescription?

R
Sodium bicarbonate..... 3 ij
Sodium salicylate 3 iv
Chloroform 5 ss
Carbolic acid m x
Water to make 3 iv

2. Name an official drug which belongs to the Solanaceae; the Moraceae; the Liliaceae; the Rubiaceae; the Ranunculaceae; the Convolvulaceae. State briefly the uses of each.

3. Crystallization: State how you would obtain crystals from a solution in which they are dissolved. How may they be separated from the mother liquor?

4. What are the doses of the following? Antipyrine; silver nitrate; arsenic trioxide; atropine; sodium benzoate; cocaine hydrochloride.

5. Atropine: (a) State the definition. (b) Mention some of its properties. (c) What are the action and uses? The dose.

The Question Box

GLYCERITE OF TAR

Latin Title Now Conforms With U. S. P. Nomenclature Change

(D.W.)—The term "glycerole" as usually employed is synonymous with "glycerite", although in French "glycerole" may be held to cover any liquid glycerin preparation. Glycerite of tar (*Glyceritum Picis Pini*, N.F.V.) is made by mixing washed tar with alcohol, triturating with magnesium carbonate and water and filtering. According to Army, a simpler recipe consists in mixing 1 fluidounce of oil of tar with 2 fluidounces of alcohol, triturating to a smooth paste with 6 drams of magnesium carbonate, adding 4 fluidounces of glycerin and 4 fluidounces of water, macerating several days, and then filtering. You will note that in the new N.F.V. the official Latin title of the preparation is "*Glyceritum Picis Pini*," this title superseding that of the N.F. IV, which was "*Glyceritum Picis, Liquidæ*," this change having been made to conform with the change in nomenclature of the new U.S.P. which now employs "*Pix Pini*" instead of "*Pix Liquidæ*" as heretofore, as the official article is pine tar.

Powder Compacts

(L.E.S.)—Powder compacts may be made by incorporating a suitable adhesive with almost any powder, the resulting product in cake form being then cut into tablets of the desired size, or moulded, or stamped out. An English formula is as follows:

Carmine 30 grams
Talc (steatite) 600 grams
Gum arabic 50 grams

Powder the ingredients as finely as possible, then intimately mix by trituration in a porcelain mortar; form into a paste by the careful addition of water, then incorporate the carmine and mould as desired.

Regarding the manufacture, Poucher ("Perfumes, Cosmetics and

Soaps", 1926) says that "some compact powders are made by hand compression, others by moulding. A very useful machine is obtainable for the former type, when the powder must be only slightly damp. It is compressed into shallow metal trays, which form suitable bases for attaching the powder block to the bottom of the box. This reduces the risk of the compact breaking, which is one of the bugbears of this class of product. The latter type are made into a fairly damp paste, which is moulded in a glass or porcelain shallow capsule about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The blocks are then dried at normal temperature in a current of air. If undue heat is applied they will split, and apart from this the perfume will be damaged. During the drying operation the compacts are stood on blotting paper to absorb any excess of moisture. They are afterwards stuck on to pieces of glass, which are then glued into the bottom of the container—some kinds are fastened direct into the base of the box. For cheap products, aluminium boxes are very popular, but for best quality articles, where the perfume is to retain its freshness, there is nothing better than the ordinary, elegantly designed compressed paper or cardboard box. A small puff is generally included with the package ready for sale."

Poucher gives these two formulas:

(1)

Talcum 400 grams
Calcium carbonate .. 400 grams
Maize starch 200 grams

(2)

French chalk 500 grams
Kieselguhr 100 grams
Calcium carbonate .. 200 grams
Maize starch 200 grams

Ink Erasing Pencils

(T.R.E.)—A common type of the pencils called for under the above name owe their action to the presence of pumice or other mild abrasive. A formula published some

years ago and recommended as producing a satisfactory pencil, is the following; Pumice stone, 14 ounces; sandarac, 2 ounces; tragacanth, 1 ounce; dextrin, 1 ounce. These substances, which must be in very fine powder, are thoroughly mixed, and sufficient mucilage of acacia added to form a mass. The mass is rolled out into rods, and these are divided into pencils about 2 inches long. One or both ends of each piece may be fashioned into a tapering point. The sticks are used like rubber erasers.

According to the Era Formulary, an ink eraser may be made by immersing blotting paper or any similar material in hot concentrated solution of citric acid; roll it into a pencil, and coat the larger portion of it with paper or lacquer. Moisten the eraser with water, and rub over the ink to be removed. Let fall on the ink spot a drop of water containing chlorinated lime. The stain immediately dissolves.

Brannt and Gray ("Practical Dry Cleaner, Scourer, Scourer and Garment Dyer"), give the following as a "peculiar method of treating ink stains"; Scatter upon the moistened stain pulverized oxalic acid and rub it into the tissue with a bright piece of iron; or stretch the stained portion of the fabric over a heated bright tin pot or tin plate, and rub in the powdered oxalic acid. The action is more effective the more intimately the stain is brought in contact with the heated metal. To produce the best effect it is only necessary to scatter fine tin dust or tin shavings upon the stain previously moistened with hot oxalic acid solution. The stain is said to disappear 'as by magic'.

Polish for Counters

(G.F.B.)—It is said that one of the best coatings for applying to the tops of prescription counters is a saturated solution of paraffin in ordinary gasoline. The board constituting the top of the counter is first rubbed down with sandpaper and some of the coating applied with vigorous rubbing, a little additional

gasoline being added from time to time. The operation is continued, the rubbing being done with a thick woolen rag, until the paraffin is forced into the wood and a bright polished surface results. The beauty of a counter so prepared, it is said, is that you can spill almost anything on it without defacing it or making a "mess"; even strong acids do not injure it unless left too long.

Health Salt: Sundheds Salt

(E.B.T.)—According to some of the older formularies, "health salt" is an old Danish proprietary article, which is now put out under these and other formulas:

(1)

Sodium bicarbonate ... 7 parts
Sugar 2 parts
Magnesium carbonate .. 1 part
Mix.

(2)

Magnesium carbonate .. 1 part
Exsiccated magnesium
sulphate 2 parts
Sodium bicarbonate 50 parts
Peppermint-oil sugar .. 25 parts
Mix.

Antimony as an Escharotic

The application of antimony and potassium tartrate solutions in the local treatment of chancroidal ulcer is proving effective (*J. A. M. A.*, 86; 8). It is not always possible to use to advantage the germicidal properties of ordinary caustics which are employed to destroy normal and pathological tissues, as their repeated application results in deepening and widening the ulcer. It has been found that compounds of antimony possess the properties of an ideal escharotic, both in their power to destroy pathological tissue and their mild ability to precipitate protein. Antimony and potassium tartrate when applied removes the necrotic tissue in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, while it is so mild that it does not erode beyond the base, thus permitting its repeated use for the germicidal effect and the power it possesses to remove any new pathologic tissue.

Market Report and Price Changes

Oil Spearmint Again Lower

*Peppermint and Cubeb Oils Down—Paraldehyde Up—Ergot Higher—
Chamomiles Easier—Mullein Flowers Nominal*

Advanced

Belladonna Lvs., 1b. bts., 2c lb. to	.55—	.65
Bulk, 2c lb. to	.49—	.59
Root, 1c lb. to	.48—	.55
Ergot, Russian, 5c lb. to	1.55—	1.65
Powdered, 5c lb. to	1.65—	1.75
Spanish, 5c lb. to	1.55—	1.65
Euphorbia Pil. Herb., 1c lb. to	.81—	.91
Golden Seal Root, 10c lb. to	6.30—	6.58
Garana, Pavullinia, 20c lb. to	2.00—	2.20
Powdered, 20c lb. to	2.40—	2.60
Jalap Root, 1c lb. to	.61—	.66
Powdered, 1c lb. to	.65—	.75
Lycopodium, 3c lb. to	1.33—	1.38
Malva Flowers, 5c lb. to	.73—	.83
Manna, Large Flake, 1c lb. to	1.17—	1.27
Matico Leaves, 5c lb. to	.52—	.57
Mullein Leaves, ...	Prices Nominal	
Paraldehyde, USP, 17c lb. to	1.15—	1.45
Tilia Flowers, No Leaves, 1c lb. to	.54—	.64
Wax, Bees, Yellow, 1c lb. to	.51—	.56

Declined

Althea Root, 1c lb. to	.49—	.54
Chamomile Flowers, Hung. 1c lb. to	.25—	.35
Roman, 3c lb. to	.58—	.68
Gamboge, Powdered, 5c lb. to	1.70—	1.80
Mandrake Root, 2c lb. to	.29—	.35
Oil Cubeb, 25c lb. to	6.05—	6.30
Peppermint, Redistilled 75c lb. to	19.50—	21.50
Natural, 50c lb. to	18.00—	19.00
Spearmint, 50c lb. to	10.25—	11.25
Wormseed, 5c lb. to	6.50—	6.65
Saffron, Spanish, \$1.00 lb. to	28.00—	29.00
Wormseed, Chenopodium, 3c lb. to	.17—	.22

New York, April 10.—Demand in the jobbing drug markets all through the week was fairly good with the volume of business in excess of the most optimistic expectations. The undertone of the market continues firm and indications are that satisfactory trade conditions will remain current throughout the spring and summer.

Paraldehyde Advanced

The market for medicinal chemicals has been a little more active with increased demands for seasonal items. Paraldehyde climbed 17c on scarcity and jobbers are asking \$1.15@1.45 a pound as a basis with some houses getting \$1.20@1.50 a pound for standard goods. In a small way 20c an ounce is being quoted. Bromides are firm with imported goods at

higher levels. Camphor remains in a firm position with increased buying noted.

Fully denatured alcohol is dull while methyl is easier. Phenol is in better demand although prices remain unchanged. Tartaric acid is strong as the agitation for a higher tariff continues. Arsenate of lead is in good demand in line with most insecticides. Norwegian cod liver oil stocks are reported as not being over heavy with production during the last few weeks below the average established earlier in the season.

Golden Seal Firm

Crude drugs continued to supply the bulk of the price alterations although actual business in botanicals is reported as slightly easier. Golden seal root firmed up a bit and following advances of 10c the whole is being held at the basis of \$6.30@6.58 a pound while the powdered is costing \$6.85@7.10 a pound. Althea is a bit lower with the whole root going at 49c@54c a pound.

Mandrake root is also off and jobbing quantities can be had at 29c@35c a pound. Powdered gamboge is lower, too, and can be had at \$1.70@1.80 a pound. Belladonna leaves are up 2c with pound bottles costing 55c@65c a pound and bulk goods 49c@59c a pound. The root is 1c higher and jobbers are asking 48c@55c a pound in fair sized lots. Chamomiles slid off and the Hungarian flowers can be had at 25c@35c a pound and the Roman at 58c@68c a pound.

Ergot Again Advanced

Higher replacement costs as well as the current scarcity forced ergot up 5c more and at the time of the issuance of this report, Rus-

sian and Spanish goods are being held at the basis of \$1.55@ \$1.65 a pound with powdered bringing \$1.65@ \$1.75 a pound. Paulinia guarana climbed 20c on scarcity and the whole is costing \$2.00@ \$2.20 a pound and the powdered \$2.40@ \$2.60 a pound. Jalap is a bit higher, too, while lycopodium moved up to \$1.33@ \$1.38 a pound.

Blue malva flowers continue scarce and dealers are being asked 73c@83c a pound. Large flake manna is also higher with \$1.17 @ \$1.27 a pound being named. Matico leaves gained 5c and jobbers are holding fair sized lots at 52c @ 57c a pound. Mullein flowers are being held at a nominal basis all prices having been withdrawn. Spanish saffron slid off \$1.00 again and chenopodium wormseed lost 3c and can be had at 17c@22c a pound. Yellow bees wax firmed up and is costing 51c@56c a pound.

Peppermint Oil Lower

Among essential oils the mint oils lead with peppermint down 75c on the redistilled and \$1.00 on the natural grade. The former is being offered at \$19.50@ \$20.50 a pound and the latter at \$18.00@ \$19.00 a pound. Spearmint slid back 50c to \$10.25@ \$11.25 a pound. Cubeb is also off at \$6.05@ \$6.30 a pound. Wormseed fell off 5c and is being offered at \$6.50@ \$6.65 a pound.

Bergamot is a bit weaker in jobbing hands due, factors believe, to lack of buying rather than general weakness. Messina essences, as a class, remain fairly firm with few price alterations. Anise is a bit easier while citronella is weaker due to the lack of demand. Pimento continues weak while cedarwood is moving well for the season.

—Production of ethyl acetate by the Canadian Electro Products Co., Quebec, is expected early this month.

—A British patent has recently been granted for the manufacture of adsorbent siliceous matter by the addition of iron, silver, platinum or other catalysts in colloidal form to colloidal silicic acid.

Manufacturers Price List Changes

A—Advance	D—Decline
N—New	C—Correction
Now Was	
American Drug & Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	
N—Chloro-Zol Capsules, retails.	
\$1.00	doz. 7.20—
C—Parlogen, Vaginal Antiseptic	
Tablets, retails \$1.00	doz. 7.50—
Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio	
N—Chex—deodorant soap, retails	
25c	doz. 2.00—
Boncilla Laboratories, Indianapolis, Ind.	
N—Boncilla Little Beauty Sets doz.	8.00—
N—Boncilla Italian Talc, Powder,	
cans	doz. 2.00—
N—Boncilla Beauty Soap	doz. 2.00—
Borchardt Malt Extract Co., Chicago, Ill.	
N—Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil,	
pints	doz. 8.00—
N—Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil,	
4 oz.	doz. 3.50—
Calco Chemical Co., New York	
D—Cinchophen, Calco, ounces each	.75— 1.00
C—Cinchophen, Calco Tablets, 7½	
gr., 20's	doz. 4.80— 4.80
D—Cinchophen, Calco, Tablets, 7½	
gr., 100's	each 1.45— 1.65
C—Cinchophen, Calco Tablets,	
7½ gr., 25's	each 3.50—
C—Cinchophen, Calco, Tablets,	
7½ gr., 100's	each 12.50—

Information Wanted

Send us your answers to these Queries and ask for similar information when desired.

- 81—Who makes Penjola Rouge?
- 82—Who makes Green Goddess Perfume?
- 83—Who can supply quantity Kaiser Salts?
- 84—Who can supply quantity Royal Salts?
- 85—Who makes Naitol?
- 86—Who makes Lav-edin Mouth Wash?
- 87—Who makes Fletcher's Carbolyzed Resin?
- 88—Who makes Bleachite?
- 89—Who makes Black Fox Capsules?
- 90—Who makes Thylene Oil?
- 91—Who makes La Dainty Soap?
- 92—Who makes Kerasol?
- 93—Who makes Agolithine?
- 94—Who makes Tooth Beauty?
- 95—Who makes Insulating Tablets?
- 96—Who makes Horbeck's Hair Tonic?
- 97—Who makes Nometta?
- 98—Who makes Zu Zu Nail Polish?
- 99—Who makes Egyptian Rusteen?

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES

- L.J.H. —Lykos Healing Cream made by Felix Tempest Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- E.J.S. —Turner's Mud Lava made by Colonial Hygienic Co., Chicago, Ill.
- G.H.K. —Georgella Complexion Clay made by Georgella Labs., Holyoke, Mass.
- R.C.V. —Adela Lip Tint made by Dixie Labs. New York.
- L.O.T. —Tuckers Asthma Remedy made by Dr. Tucker, Mount Gilead, Ohio.
- S.F.R. —Lemon Oil Furniture Polish made by Acme Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Where-to-Buy

The Classified Buyers' Guide for Druggists

BEJEM MALT—Called for on prescriptions direct from importers. Bejem Corporation, 41 Fulton St., New York, or your jobber.

EYE PATCHES—Snugfit, best eye patch on the market. Six styles. "Fitsanyhead," "Fitsanyeye," "Fitseithereye." Send for circular. The Snugfit Eye Patch Co., Tus-sing Block, Lansing, Mich.

GAVITT'S SYSTEM REGULATOR Tablets Used nearly half century throughout World. Constipation, Rheumatism, Family Ills, \$1.00 size \$8.00 doz. First order only Three \$1.00 boxes \$1.00 direct from us. W. W. Gavitt Med. Co., Gavitt Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

HANDICASE—The popular leather prescription blank case with 1,000 printed blanks for \$2.75. West of Mississippi \$2.95. Samples, Perry Printing Company, New Bloomfield, Pa.

HYDRIOL—Make money. Push Hydriol, "Pyorrhea Killer." Fast seller, repeat orders. Write for particulars. Hydriol Remedy Co., Elmhurst Oakland, Calif

L. D. BABY ELIXIR—Our \$10.00 offer on L. D. BABY Elixir, all freight or express charges prepaid, allows you 134% clear profit on your investment. Write to us today for our free goods propositions, under our Guarantee offers. Canalou Drug Co., Canalou, Mo.

PERFUMES—Knockout Purse Bottle 25c retailer. 100% net profit. Send for sample card of 2 dozen \$3.00. Postage paid. Crown Perfume Co., 7 West 29th St., N. Y. City

PRESCRIPTION BLANKS 1000, \$2.50 5000, \$8.00. Other printing reasonable. Used Books bought, sold, exchanged. A. H. Kraus, 409 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TARTAROFF—The original liquid tooth cleaner. Sold in drug stores only. No cut prices. Displayed on beautiful colored display stand. 13 twenty-five cent bottles to stand. Cost \$2 delivered, brings back \$3.25. All jobbers or direct. Tartaroff Co., Dept. 10, 2568 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill

VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES — Maude Dean Antiseptic Vaginal Suppositories are perfectly reliable. Price \$3.50 doz.; retail at 50 cents. Sold by jobbers or order direct. Ask for free sample. United Medical Co., P. O. Box 74, Lancaster, Penn.

F. V. KNIEST, Drug Store Broker

Peters Trust Building, Omaha, Neb.

Established in 1887 in Retail Drug Business—same year as The Pharmaceutical Era.—Later, in 1904, started the Drug Store Brokerage business.

If you have a drug store to **SELL**—or want to **BUY** one in any State—or if you need any kind of an Employee—or want a Position, or if you need a Doctor, a Dentist or Veterinarian in your town or locality

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- 1-HELP WANTED
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- 3-SALESMEN WANTED
- 4-AGENCIES WANTED
- 5-DRUG STORES FOR SALE
- 6-DRUG STORES WANTED
- 7-BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

\$1.00 a Line (6 words) net cash

LARGEST DRUG TRADE CIRCULATION

154 Nassau St., New York

Salesman Wanted

SALESMAN WANTED—One of the oldest, standard proprietaries needs just one more aggressive salesman to sell retail drug trade. A good opportunity for a worker. In first letter give complete experience and references. Address Box 374, Care ERA.

Position Wanted

REGISTERED manager. Pennsylvania and New Jersey. 9 years experience. Age 27. Married. Best of references. Address R. B. Warren, Elkland, Pa.

Drug Stores For Sale

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures, soda fountain and good will of the

Economical Drug Store
1011 Canal Street
New Orleans, La.

"In the heart of the shopping district" in bulk, as a going concern. This store did a cash business in the year 1925 largely in excess of a quarter million dollars. Sealed bids for the purchase of this business will be received by the referee in bankruptcy, Hon. E. J. Thilborger, Louisiana Bldg., to be opened on May 17, 1926, at 10:00 A. M. Full information will be furnished interested parties by A. D. Parker, c/o Parker, Blake Co., Ltd., E. B. Briggs, c/o I. L. Lyons & Co., Ltd., or the referee in bankruptcy.

NEBRASKA UNOPPOSED Drug Store—also owner physician and no other doctor here. Practise goes also if buyer a doctor. 16 miles to nearest druggist or doctor. Rich paying territory. Dr. Sissakians Pharmacy, Verdel, Nebr.

PENNSYLVANIA DRUG STORE—Steel mill, coal mine and railroad center. Established business. Other interests in selling. Robt. W. Reilly, Conemaugh, Pa.

N. J. STORE average \$50. Forced to sell. Very reasonable terms to responsible party. Investigate. Box 363 Care ERA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION — Drug stores sold & furnished. All states. Clerks furnished and located. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Peters Trust Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Estab. 1904.

DRUG STORE—established 29 years for sale at inventory plus the fixtures. If necessary will make stock to suit purchaser. Absolutely a going business, established trade and no cut prices. Will stand investigation. If interested, write Claude C. Graeff, Boyertown, Pa.

Drug Store Wanted

WANTED—Drug store in central or southern part New York State. Medium size town preferred. Address H. D. H., Box 379, Care ERA.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—Desk Room Or Storage. Gentleman and stenographer want desk room, use of telephone, also small storage and shipping space if possible. Light clean line. Highest references furnished. May be of mutual help to each other. Box 382, Care ERA.

Note These Conditions for the

Where-to-Buy

1-ALL ADVERTISEMENTS are set in uniform style, 6-point type solid with title in caps. No cuts, no display and no black types admitted.

2-EACH ADVERTISEMENT must start with the name of the goods or the product referred to in the adv. and all will be arranged alphabetically by these titles.

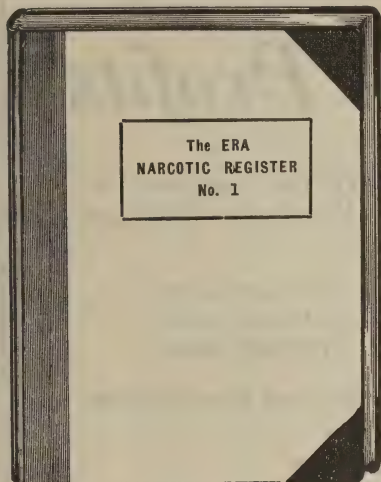
3-EACH ADVERTISEMENT must be signed with the full name of the advertiser; no blind ads. admitted.

4-CLOSING DATE—All copy must reach us by Monday morning for that week's issue; send earlier if possible. Typewritten copy is requested on a separate sheet.

5-ALL COPY must be acceptable to the publishers, who reserve the right to reject or revise any copy received.

6-THE PRICE is uniformly \$1.00 a line; count 6 ordinary words to the line; minimum space 3 lines.

7-PAYMENT must in all cases accompany the order and cover the number of insertions desired. Time contracts are payable monthly in advance.



THE ERA NARCOTIC REGISTERS

We now have three of these special ruled books for the use of Druggists, Physicians and Hospitals in keeping the records required by the Federal Narcotic Law:

- No. 1—Druggist's, Physician's & Hospital record of Narcotic Preparations dispensed, with ruled spaces for date, prescription file number, name of Physician, Patient and Dispenser, as required by the regulations. 152 pages with spaces for 25 entries on each page.
- No. 3—Druggist's & Physician's complete record of purchases, sales and inventory of Narcotic Preparations. Pages are ruled for date, registry and order numbers, name and quantity of narcotic, value of purchase or sale, and name of buyer or seller. This complies with the regulations. 128 pages with 25 entries to a page, or 3,200 entries.
- No. 4—Druggist's record of Exempted (Untaxed) Narcotic Preparations, required by the regulations. Contents are ruled for purchases, sales, exchanges or gifts of exempted preparations which may be sold without a Physician's prescription. 128 pages, with 25 spaces for entries in each page.

ORDER BY NUMBER. PRICE, \$1.25 EACH, POSTPAID

Enclose remittance with order—not shipped C. O. D.

D. O. HAYNES & CO. 154 Nassau St. NEW YORK

Double Profits

The following are the *new* and *reduced* prices on Borden's Package Malted Milk:

<i>Small Size</i>	<i>\$3.25 per dozen</i>
<i>Large Size</i>	<i>6.00 per dozen</i>
<i>Hospital Size</i>	<i>24.00 per dozen</i>

Compare them with what you are now paying.

WITH these radical reductions it is now possible to reduce your price and still increase your profits. Not only that, but you will more than double your profits through increased business as the result of these reduced prices.

There has never been an opportunity like this in the history of the Malted Milk business. Cash in on it. Reduce your prices for double profits and display your stock. Send for window display material. It's free. The Borden Company, 1040 Borden Building, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Borden's
The Improved
MALTED MILK



Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

New York Jobbers' quotations on 2,000 staple Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals for quantities usually purchased by retail druggists. For other items see latest edition ERA PRICE LIST. Subscribers will find these prices most valuable for checking invoices and quotations.

Acacia, 1st select	lb.	.37	—	.42	Acid Nitric, U.S.P. sp gr. 1.403			
Powdered	lb.	.45	—	.50	(Carboys 5.00) lb.	—	—	.17
Fine, granulated, first. lb.		.35	—	.40	less	lb.	.48	.53
Seconds	lb.	.30	—	.33	C.F. s.g. 1.42	lb.	.48	.53
Sorts, amber	lb.	.23	—	.28	Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.44	.50
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.23	—	.30	Nucleinic	oz.	1.75	1.85
Acetanilid (oz 10-12)	lb.	.46	—	.50	Oleic, U.S.P.	lb.	.32	.40
Acetic Anhydride (oz 18-20) lb.		.90	—	1.00	Oxalic	lb.	.24	.29
Acetone, U.S.P.	lb.	.36	—	.45	Phosphoric, dil., 10 p.c. lb.		.22	.33
Tech	lb.	.24	—	.33	U.S.P. 1880, 50 p.c. lb.		.29	.51
Acetphenetidin, (oz. 24-26) lb.		2.15	—	2.25	Syrupy, 85 p.c.	lb.	.39	.64
Acid Acetic, U.S.P. 36 p.c. lb.		.20	—	.29	Glacial Sticks	lb.	.95	1.15
U.S.P., Glacial 99 p.c. lb.		.27	—	.36	Phthalic, (oz. 15-17) lb.		.70	1.00
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin) lb.		1.00	—	1.12	Picric	lb.	1.50	1.80
Arsenic pure	lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Pyrogallie, ¼, ½, and 1-lb.			
Arsenous, U.S.P. (See Arsenic Trioxide)					cans, U.S.P., cryst lb.	1.90	—	2.15
Benzole, true	oz.	.60	—	.70	U.S.P. Resubl. ¼. ½.			
From Toluol	lb.	.89	—	.98	and 1-lb.	lb.	2.20	2.30
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.16	—	.20	Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.30	.35
Powdered	lb.	.16	—	.20	Crude	gal.	.65	.75
Impalp	lb.	.24	—	.28	Salicylic, 1-lb carton lb.		.43	.45
Bromic, 1 oz g.s.v.	oz.	—	—	—	Bulk	lb.	.37	.45
Butyric, Tech., absolute. lb.		1.75	—	1.85	From Natural Oil	oz.	.45	.48
Cacodylic	lb.	.70	—	.80	Sillicic (Wet Process)	lb.	.75	.85
Camphoric	oz.	.50	—	.56	oz. 14	lb.	.14	.16
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.29	—	.30	Silicotungstic	oz.	.45	.55
10 and 25-lb cans lb.		.31	—	.32	Stearic	lb.	.32	.39
1-lb, bottle	lb.	.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.38	.43
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.90	—	1.06	Succinic, cryst.	oz.	.23	.27
Chloracetic, 1-oz. vials	ea.	.35	—	.40	Sulphocarbolic 30 p.c. oz.		—	.25
Chromic (oz. 25-30)	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.55	.60
C.P.	oz.	.82	—	.85	Sulphuric Aromatic, U.S.P. pt.		1.46	1.56
Chrysophanic, true	oz.	.55	—	.60	Sulphuric, U.S.P. cby lb.		.10	.12
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.48	—	.49	less	lb.	.43	.50
Less than kegs	lb.	.51	—	.58	Com'l, 66° carboy lb.		—	.04
Granulated	lb.	—	—	—	Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	.47
Cresylic	gal.	1.70	—	1.90	Tannic, U.S.P. pd.	lb.	.95	1.03
Dark, 90 p.c.	lb.	.37	—	.43	H.P.	lb.	1.35	1.45
Redistilled, 97 p.c.	lb.	.48	—	.58	Tartaric cryst	lb.	.34	.44
Dichloroacetic, 1-oz. g.s.v. ea.		.35	—	.40	Powdered	lb.	.34	.44
Diethylbarbituric (See Barbitol)					Trichloracet (oz. 36-40) lb.		3.30	3.40
Formic, NF (oz 15-17) lb.		.45	—	.55	Valeric, (oz. 40-50) lb.		4.00	4.50
Gallie	oz.	.18	—	.20	Acolin	oz.	—	3.50
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons lb.		1.12	—	1.25	Aconite Lvs., Eng., bots	lb.	—	—
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	2.25	—	2.35	Leaves	lb.	.43	.48
oz.		.25	—	.29	Powdered	lb.	.48	.58
Hydriodic USF 10% dll	lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Root, Spanish	lb.	.66	.71
Hydrobrom., conc	oz.	.19	—	.21	Powdered	lb.	.76	.81
Dil., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.46	Aconitine, Amorp. 15gr. v.ea.		—	1.15
oz. vial incl	oz.	.14	—	.16	Nitrate, Amorp., 15gr. v.ea.		—	—
Hydrochloric Com. (Carboys					Cryst. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.75
120 lbs. .04)	lb.	.17	—	.36	Adamon	oz.	—	1.20
C.P.	lb.	.43	—	.50	Adder's Tongue	lb.	.35	.40
Hydrocyanic Dil.	lb.	.60	—	.68	Adeps Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.32	.34
oz.	lb.	.17	—	.19	Hydrous	lb.	.30	.32
Hydrofluoric, 52 p.c. ceresin					Adonidin, 5 gr. vials	ea.	—	.65
Bot. ¼s, ½s, 1 lb.	lb.	.80	—	1.45	Adonis Vernalis Herb	lb.	.75	.85
C. P. 48 p.c. ceresin lb.		1.35	—	1.65	Aestivalis	lb.	—	—
Hypophosph. Sol. 30-32 p.c. lb.		1.40	—	1.50	Agar Agar (See Isinglass)			
Dil. 10 p.c. (oz 18-20) lb.		.70	—	.80	Agaric, white	lb.	2.20	2.40
Iodic	oz.	1.35	—	1.45	Agaricin, ...	oz.	3.25	3.35
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.15	Agrimony herb	lb.	.30	.35
Molybdic, Pure (oz. 21) lb.		2.05	—	2.15	Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.			
Monochloroacetic, cryst.	oz.	.21	—	.23	Powd. Soluble	lb.	2.00	2.35

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Alcohol, Absolute (dehyd. 98-100 p.c.) . . . pt.	—	—	2.25	Ammonium Hydrosulphuret solution			
Cologne Spirits, 95 p.c. . . bbls gal.	5.70	—	6.00	Yellow lb.	—	—	.60
Non-Bev., 95 p.c. . . bbls gal.	5.40	—	5.45	Red lb.	—	—	.68
Less gal.	5.50	—	5.60	Iodide lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Denatured bbls gal.	.48	—	.50	Molybdate oz.	.20	—	.28
Less gal.	.65	—	.70	Monocarbonate, lb. bbls. lb.	—	—	—
Methyl. bbls gal.	.70	—	.75	Muriate (See Ammon. Chloride)			
Less gal.	.90	—	1.00	Nitrate, cryst. lb.	.44	—	.48
Aldehyde, Highly Conc. . . lb.	—	—	1.30	Granulated lb.	.47	—	.52
Aletris (See Unicorn Root)				Nitroferrocyanide oz.	.60	—	.65
Aletrin (Resinoid) oz.	.65	—	.70	Oxalate lb.	.60	—	.68
Alkanet root lb.	.22	—	.27	Persulphate lb.	.58	—	.68
Alkannin oz.	.91	—	1.00	Phenolsulphonate oz.	.18	—	.23
Alloxantin, 15 gr. v. . . . ea.	—	—	—	Phosphate, pure lb.	.65	—	.75
Allspice, clean lb.	.20	—	.25	Salicylate lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Almond Meal Brown . . . lb.	.50	—	.60	Stearate lb.	—	—	—
Almonds, Bitter, shelled . lb.	.80	—	.90	Sulphate, Pure lb.	.24	—	.37
Sweet, Jordan lb.	.65	—	.75	Tartrate lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Aloes, Barbadoes, true . . lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Valerate oz.	.40	—	.45
Powdered lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Amyl Acetate gal.	4.25	—	4.35
Cape lb.	.20	—	.28	Technical gal.	3.30	—	3.40
Powdered lb.	.33	—	.43	Nitrate, Sealed Tubes . . oz.	.60	—	.65
Curacao gourds lb.	.35	—	.40	Nitrite, Sealed Tubes . . oz.	.36	—	.38
Bulk lb.	.25	—	.30	Valerate lb.	3.30	—	3.40
Socotrine, True lb.	.60	—	.70	Angelica Root lb.	.40	—	.50
Aloin, (oz. 14-16) . . . lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Seed lb.	.65	—	.75
Althea Root lb.	.49	—	.54	Angostura Bark lb.	.19	—	.24
Cut lb.	.65	—	.70	Anise Seed, Spanish . . . lb.	.30	—	.40
Flowers lb.	.55	—	.60	Annatto gum lb.	.34	—	.36
Alum, Ammonia lb.	.10	—	.12	Seed lb.	.35	—	.40
Ground, bbls. or less lb.	.09	—	.12	Anticol lb.	—	—	.58
Dried, 1-lb. cartons . . lb.	.35	—	.40	Antimony arsenate . . . oz.	—	—	—
Powdered lb.	.09	—	.12	Arsenite lb.	—	—	—
Chrome lb.	.25	—	.30	Chloride, cryst. lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Potash, pure lb.	.11	—	.12	Sol. (Butter Antimony) lb.	.31	—	.35
Powd., pure lb.	.13	—	.15	Fluoride oz.	—	—	—
Soda, Technical lb.	.46	—	.50	Needle lb.	.26	—	.31
Aluminum Acetate . . . lb.	.80	—	.90	Oxide, white lb.	.29	—	.37
Aceto-tart. (oz. 24-26) lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Sulphuret (Black) . . . lb.	.40	—	.44
Chloride, cryst. lb.	.59	—	.64	Golden lb.	.84	—	.94
Hydroxide, USP lb.	.38	—	.42	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral) lb.	1.00	—	1.11
Metallic, powdered . . . oz.	.20	—	.22	Antimony & Pot. Tartrate (See Tartar Emetic)			
Phenolsulphonate oz.	—	—	—	Antipyrine (oz. 30-32) lb.	2.62	—	2.77
Salicylate lb.	3.45	—	3.55	Apiol, liq green (oz. 20-25) lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Sulphate, Com'l lb.	.15	—	.18	Apocynum lb.	1.20	—	1.40
N. F. Gran. lb.	.32	—	.40	Apomorphine, Hydrochlor. Amorphous, 1/2 oz. vials ea.	—	—	—
Ambergris Black dr.	2.00	—	2.40	Crystals 1/4-oz. vials . . oz.	—	—	34.30
Gray dr.	3.00	—	3.50	Arbor Vitae Leaves . . . lb.	.25	—	.30
American Centaury Herb (See Centaury Herb)				Arbutin lb.	.65	—	.70
Amidopyrin (Chemical Pyramidon) (oz. 50-52) lb.	6.65	—	6.75	Areca Nuts lb.	.31	—	.36
Ammonia Water, 16 deg. lb.	.18	—	.30	Powdered, Medic lb.	.41	—	.46
20 deg lb.	.24	—	.32	Arecoline Hydrochloride . . oz.	—	—	34.30
26 deg. conc. lb.	.35	—	.50	15 grain vials . . . ea.	—	—	1.30
Ammonium, Gum, tears . . lb.	1.67	—	1.77	Hydrobromide oz.	12.70	—	13.35
Powdered lb.	1.77	—	1.87	5 gr. v. 40; 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.80
Ammonium Acetate, cryst. oz.	.17	—	.19	Arnica Flowers lb.	.32	—	.37
Arsenate oz.	—	—	.25	Powdered lb.	.37	—	.42
Benzoate lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Ground lb.	.32	—	.37
Bicarbonate lb.	.21	—	.35	Root lb.	.45	—	.55
Bichromate lb.	.85	—	.95	Arrowroot, American . . . lb.	.12	—	.15
Bromide, 1-lb boxes . . lb.	.70	—	.75	Bermuda, true lb.	.71	—	.84
Carbonate lb.	.31	—	.41	St. Vincent lb.	.19	—	.24
Resub. Cubes, lb bbls. lb.	.52	—	.57	Tailors, 1/4-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lbs. lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered lb.	.28	—	.42	Arsenic Bromide, cryst. . . oz.	.30	—	.35
Chloride USP lb.	.25	—	.28	Chloride oz.	.35	—	.38
U.S.P. Gran lb.	.23	—	.27	Iodide oz.	.62	—	.69
C.P. lb.	.15	—	.18	Sulphide Red lb.	.50	—	.55
Citrate, 1-oz vials . . . oz.	.20	—	.25	Yellow (Orpiment) lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Formate oz.	—	—	.18	Trioxide USP lb.	.43	—	.49
Hypophosphate, (oz. 23-25) lb.	1.65	—	1.75	White Powdered, com'l lb.	.32 1/2	—	.34 1/2

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Asafetida, good fair lb.	.40	—	.50	Berberis lb.	.38	—	.43
Powdered lb.	.84	—	.94	Beta Eucain Hyd'chyl $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. v. oz.	—	—	6.00
Asparagus Root lb.	.30	—	.35	Lactate, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. v. oz.	—	—	6.00
Aspidospermine Amorphous				Betanaphthol Resub. lb.	.85	—	.92
10 and 15 grain v . . . ea.				Benzoate (oz. 36-38) . . . lb.	4.65	—	4.75
Atropine, Alkaloid oz.	9.10	—	9.75	Beth Root lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphate oz.	4.75	—	5.40	Betin (Resinoid) oz.	—	—	—
Balm of Gilead Buds lb.	.72	—	.77	Birch Bark, Betula lb.	.20	—	.25
Balm Lemon lb.	.70	—	.80	Bismuth, Betanaph lb.	5.10	—	5.20
Balsam Fir, Canada lb.	2.40	—	2.50	oz.	.30	—	.40
Fir., Oregon gal.	2.00	—	2.15	Benzoate (oz. .26) . . . lb.	3.40	—	3.60
Gurjun lb.	.52	—	.60	Bromide oz.	.40	—	.50
Peru lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Chloride lb.	5.55	—	5.65
Tolu lb.	2.05	—	2.15	Citrate lb.	4.02	—	4.12
Baptisin (Resinoid) oz.	.50	—	.70	Formic-Iodide oz.	—	—	.50
Barberry Bark lb.	.50	—	.60	Glycerite, N.F. lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Barbital oz.	—	—	.65	Hydroxide, powdered . . . lb.	5.30	—	5.40
Tabs 5 gr 10's ea.	—	—	.20	Nitrate Cryst lb.	3.35	—	3.45
100's ea.	—	—	1.35	Oleate, 50 p.c. oz.	.26	—	.30
Sodium oz.	—	—	.75	Oxide (oz. .38-43) . . . lb.	5.30	—	5.40
Tabs., 5 gr., 10's ea.	—	—	.20	Oxychloride (oz. 38-40) . . lb.	5.30	—	5.40
Barium Carb., prec. pure lb.	.28	—	.38	Oxide (oz. .50-.53) . . . lb.	6.80	—	6.90
C.P. lb.	.70	—	.80	Oxyiodogallate oz.	—	—	1.60
Caustic Hydrate, cryst. . . lb.	.25	—	.30	Phenolsulphonate lb.	4.20	—	4.60
Chloride lb.	.24	—	.31	Phosphate lb.	5.40	—	5.50
Cyanide, tech lb.	—	—	—	Salicylate, 40 p.c. lb.	3.23	—	3.33
Dioxide, Anhydrous lb.	.52	—	.60	Subcarbonate lb.	3.90	—	4.05
Hydroxide, pure, cryst. . . lb.	.25	—	.30	Subgallate lb.	3.35	—	3.45
Hypophosphate oz.	.25	—	.31	Subiodide lb.	5.30	—	5.40
Iodide oz.	.52	—	.56	Sublactate lb.	3.50	—	3.70
Nitrate powdered lb.	.26	—	.30	Subnitrate lb.	3.15	—	3.25
Sulphide, com'l lb.	.25	—	.30	Subsalicylate, Basic, USF . lb.	4.66	—	4.76
Sulphate for X-Ray diag lb.	.24	—	.28	Tannate (oz. .35-.37) . . . lb.	4.10	—	4.25
Sulphate Powd. (Barytes) lb.	.11	—	.16	Tribromphenol (oz. 53-.58) lb.	7.35	—	7.45
Pure, precip lb.	.18	—	.26	Valerate oz.	.45	—	.50
Basswood Bark, pressed . . . lb.	.42	—	.50	and Ammonium Citrate . . . lb.	8.25	—	8.35
Bayberry Bark, select . . . lb.	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bittersweet, Twigs, cut . . . lb.	.25	—	.30
Bay Laurel Leaves lb.	.28	—	.35	Black Alder Bark lb.	.25	—	.30
Bay Rum, P.R. or St. T.,				Blackberry, root lb.	.21	—	.26
bbls. (Modified) gal.	1.45	—	1.55	Blackhaw Bark lb.	.73	—	.83
Less (Modified) . . . gal.	1.50	—	1.60	Bladderwrack lb.	.24	—	.34
Domestic, bbls gal.	1.00	—	1.35	Blennotasine oz.	—	—	1.00
Less gal.	1.30	—	1.40	Blessed Thistle lb.	.45	—	.55
Beans, Calabar lb.	.75	—	1.00	Bloodroot lb.	.54	—	.64
St. Ignatius (See Ignatia)				Blue Flag Root lb.	.52	—	.62
Tonka, Angostura lb.	2.61	—	2.81	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) . . . lb.	1.11	—	1.34
Para lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Powdered lb.	1.14	—	1.42
Surinam lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Boldo Leaves lb.	.40	—	.45
Vanilla Mex., longs . . . lb.	11.75	—	12.75	Bone, Cuttlefish lb.	.40	—	.50
Shorts lb.	10.00	—	11.00	Powdered lb.	.31	—	.35
Cuts lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Jeweler's lb.	.85	—	1.20
Bourbon lb.	5.35	—	5.45	Boneset, Leaves and Tops . . lb.	.20	—	.25
South American lb.	7.25	—	7.50	Borage Flowers lb.	.34	—	.41
Tahiti lb.	2.80	—	3.50	Borax Refined lb.	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	.12
Belladonna Leaves, lb bots	.55	—	.65	Powdered lb.	.11	—	.12
Bulk lb.	.49	—	.59	Brayera lb.	—	—	—
Root lb.	.48	—	.55	Bromine oz.	.45	—	.50
Benne Leaves lb.	.30	—	.40	Bromoform (oz. .28-.31) . . lb.	2.82	—	3.12
Benzaldehyde, USP lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Broom Tops lb.	.50	—	.60
Benzanilide oz.	—	—	2.50	Brucine Alkaloid oz.	.35	—	.91
Benzoin, Slam lb.	1.70	—	1.90	Sulphate oz.	.35	—	.91
Sumatra lb.	.55	—	.65	Bryonia Root lb.	.25	—	.30
Powdered lb.	.65	—	.75	Buchu Leaves lb.	.73	—	.83
Benzol lb.	.32	—	.62	Powdered lb.	.83	—	.93
Benzophenone oz.	—	—	1.10	Buckthorn Bark, Cut lb.	.27	—	.32
Benzosol lb.	—	—	2.00	Buds, Cassia, (See Cassia Buds)			
Benzyl Benzoate (oz. 23-.25) lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Burdock Root, Cut lb.	.35	—	.40
Benzyl Succ'te (oz. 60-65) lb.	7.75	—	7.95	Seed lb.	.26	—	.30
Berberine oz.	—	—	—	Butternut Bark lb.	.25	—	.30
Bisulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	2.05	Butyl-Chloral Hydrate lb.	6.55	—	6.65
Hydrochl. Cryst. oz.	2.00	—	2.05	oz.	—	—	.55

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Cadmium Brom. (oz. 16-18) lb.	1.70	—	1.80	Caraway Seed lb.	.20	—	.25
Carbonate lb.	2.40	—	2.50	Powdered lb.	.30	—	.35
Chloride (oz. 24-27) lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) . . lb.	.32	—	.35
Iodide (oz. 47-49) . . lb.	5.85	—	5.95	Carbon Disulphide lb.	.37	—	.48
Nitrate lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Tetrachloride lb.	.26	—	.30
Metal Sticks lb.	1.00	—	1.17	Cardamom Seed, Bleached lb.	3.70	—	3.80
Sulphate lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Decorticated lb.	3.20	—	3.40
Caffeine, (oz. 35-40) lb.	5.20	—	5.30	Powdered lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Acetate oz.	—	—	.50	Carthamin, 15 gr. v . . . ea.	—	—	1.00
Benzoate oz.	.43	—	.58	Carvol lb.	—	—	2.72
Citrate lb.	3.80	—	4.05	Cascara Amarga lb.	2.10	—	2.20
Hydrobromide oz.	.44	—	.51	Sagrada Bark lb.	.47	—	.54
Hydrochlor., (true salt) oz.	.50	—	.61	Cascarilla Bark lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Salicylate oz.	.40	—	.44	Cascarin oz.	.45	—	.55
Sodio-Benzoate lb.	4.25	—	4.60	Casein Tech. lb.	.43	—	.45
Sodio-Salic. (oz. 33-38) lb.	4.25	—	4.60	Casein, Acc.tollammerstein oz.	—	—	.55
Sulphate oz.	.46	—	.53	Cassia Buds lb.	.38	—	.43
Valerate oz.	—	—	—	Cassia China lb.	.17	—	.22
Calamine, Fluk lb.	.39	—	.43	Powdered lb.	.25	—	.30
Calamus Root, ordinary . lb.	.20	—	.25	Fistula lb.	.30	—	.40
White, peeled and split lb.	.62	—	.72	Castor Fiber oz.	.54	—	.64
Calcium Acetate, dried . lb.	.97	—	1.07	Catechu Medicinal (See Gambir)			
Benzoate (oz. 18-24) lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Catnip, bulk lb.	.50	—	.60
Bromide lb.	.95	—	1.05	Pressed ounces . . . lb.	.60	—	.70
Chloride, crude lb.	.10	—	.12	Caulophyllin oz.	.70	—	.74
Pure Fused Stick . . . lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Celery Seed lb.	.45	—	.50
Gran. 72 p.c. Purified lb.	.40	—	.45	Centaury Herb, cut Amer. lb.	.40	—	.50
Citrate lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Pressed, ozs. lb.	.60	—	.70
Cyanide lb.	.68	—	.80	Ceresin, white lb.	.25	—	.30
Formate (oz. 19-20) lb.	1.05	—	1.30	Yellow lb.	.22	—	.27
Glycerophosphate . . . lb.	2.10	—	2.17	Cerium nitrate oz.	.26	—	.30
Hypophosphite lb.	.95	—	1.00	Oxalate lb.	.56	—	.62
Iodide (oz. 48-50) . . lb.	5.90	—	6.00	Chalk, Precipitated, English			
Lactate (oz. 18-20) . . lb.	.91	—	1.01	7-lb. bags lb.	.12	—	.13
Lactophosphate Sol Powd. lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Prepared English, Thomas,			
Nitrate (oz. 15-17) . . lb.	.65	—	.75	8-lb. box white . . box	.70	—	.78
Oxalate lb.	.90	—	1.00	Pink box	.80	—	.85
Peroxide lb.	2.80	—	2.90	White bbls lb.	.03	—	.04
Permanganate oz.	.34	—	.36	Chamomile Flowers, Hung. lb.	.25	—	.35
Phenolsulphonate . . . lb.	.90	—	.96	Roman lb.	.58	—	.68
Phosphate, Precip. Tech. lb.	.20	—	.24	Charcoal, Animal USP . . lb.	.20	—	.25
Acid (oz. 13-15) lb.	.70	—	.80	Willow, powdered . . lb.	.16	—	.18
Salicylate lb.	1.40	—	1.45	Wood, powdered . . . lb.	.08	—	.10
Sulphate, Precip., pure lb.	.37	—	.42	Cherry Laurel Leaves . . lb.	.40	—	.47
Sulphide, U.S.P. . . . lb.	.40	—	.47	Cherry Laurel Water . . . lb.	.40	—	.50
Tonol (oz. 30) lb.	—	—	2.80	Chestnut Bark lb.	.20	—	.30
Calendula Flowers lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Leaves lb.	.20	—	.25
Calomel (See Mercury Chlor. Mild)				Chian Turpentine (see Turpentine Chian)			
Camboe (see Gamboge)				Chicle lb.	1.14	—	1.24
Camphor, refined lb.	.83	—	.95	China Clay lb.	.10	—	.14
Squares 1/4 lbs. . . . lb.	.93	—	1.03	China Root lb.	.25	—	.30
ozs. (98-1.05) 24's lb.	1.01	—	1.07	Chinoidine oz.	.10	—	.12
32's lb.	.99	—	1.15	Chinolin, pure oz.	—	—	.45
Powdered lb.	1.00	—	1.17	Chiretta lb.	.35	—	.40
Monobrom. (oz. 28-31) lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. . lb.	.85	—	.95
Canadian Hemp (See Amocypum)				Chloralose dr.	—	—	.60
Canary Seed, Sicily . . . lb.	—	—	—	Chlorine Water (0.4p.c.Cl.) lb.	.40	—	.50
Spanish lb.	.10	—	.12	Chloroform lb.	.40	—	.50
South American . . . lb.	.10	—	.12	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. oz.	.30	—	.35
Cane Sugar (lb. canisters) lb.	—	—	.30	For Alcoholic sol. . . oz.	.36	—	.40
Canella Bark, powd. . . lb.	.77	—	.82	Chlorophyll, Tech. lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Cannabine Tannate oz.	—	—	2.70	oz.	.28	—	.31
Cannabis Amer. Herb . . . lb.	.95	—	1.05	Cholesterol, 15 gr vials . . ea.	—	—	.40
Indica, Herb lb.	4.80	—	5.20	10 gr. vials ea.	—	—	.35
Cantharides, Rus., sifted lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Choleval, scales oz.	—	—	3.25
Powdered lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Tabs., 0.25 gm. 50's ea.	—	—	2.30
Chinese lb.	1.28	—	1.33	Chromium Chlor. hydrated oz.	.70	—	.80
Powdered lb.	1.38	—	1.48	Sulphate scales lb.	.85	—	.95
Cerate USP lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Powdered lb.	.90	—	1.00
Cantharidin, 5gr. vials . . ea.	—	—	1.00	Chrysarobin, USP (oz. 40-45) lb.	4.72	—	4.82
Capsicum lb.	.25	—	.30	Cimicifuga lb.	.29	—	.31
Powdered lb.	.30	—	.35	Cimicifugin oz.	—	—	1.00

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Cinchona Bark, pale sel'ct lb.	.75	—	.85	Controyerva Root lb.	—	—	—
Red lb.	1.05	—	1.30	Copaiba, So. American . . . lb.	.63	—	.73
Yellow, Calisaya lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Para lb.	.54	—	.64
E. I. Chips lb.	.60	—	.70	Copal Gum lb.	.35	—	.45
Cinchonidine Alk., pure . . oz.	.96	—	1.00	Copper Acetate, Norm. powd. lb.	.59	—	.61
Bisulphate oz.	.72	—	.75	Ammoniated lb.	.97	—	1.07
Hydrochloride oz.	.92	—	.95	Arsenate oz.	.18	—	.20
Salicylate oz.	.92	—	.95	Arsenite oz.	.15	—	.16
Sulphate oz.	.48	—	.55	Carbonate, Tech lb.	.46	—	.51
Cinchonine, Alk. oz.	.67	—	.73	Green, Pure lb.	.43	—	.47
Bisulphate oz.	.53	—	.56	Chloride, pure cryst. . . . lb.	.50	—	.60
Hydrochloride oz.	.53	—	.56	Hydroxide lb.	—	—	—
Salicylate oz.	.60	—	.66	Iodide oz.	.52	—	.57
Sulphate oz.	.40	—	.50	Phosphate (oz. 19-21) lb.	1.25	—	1.39
Cinchophen (oz. 55) . . . lb.	—	—	6.90	Subacetate (Verdigris) lb.	.50	—	.55
Tabs., 7½ gr., 100's ea.	—	—	1.70	Powdered lb.	.60	—	.65
Cinnamon, Ceylon lb.	.45	—	.55	Sulphate (Blue Vitriol) lb.	.15	—	.17
Saigon lb.	.42	—	.48	Bbls lb.	.08	—	.09
Powdered lb.	.48	—	.54	Powdered lb.	.16	—	.20
Cleaver's Herb lb.	.20	—	.25	Copperas (See Iron Sulphate)			
Cloves, Zanzibar lb.	.40	—	.45	Coriander Seed, natural . . lb.	.27	—	.32
Powdered pure lb.	.50	—	.55	Powdered lb.	.32	—	.35
Pepang lb.	.75	—	.78	Cotarnine Hydrochlor., USP. oz.	10.50	—	11.00
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison) lb.	.90	—	1.00	Tabs., ¼ gr. 100's ea.	—	—	2.10
Carbonate oz.	—	—	.35	Hypo. Tabs., ¼ gr. 40's ea.	—	—	.90
Chloride oz.	.35	—	.40	Cotarnine Phthalate (See Styptol)			
Nitrate (oz. 27-30) lb.	2.30	—	2.40	Coto Bark lb.	.35	—	.45
Oxide lb.	3.50	—	3.60	Cotoin Para, ½ oz. v. . . . oz.	—	—	—
Cocaine, Alk., ½ oz. v. . . . oz.	14.50	—	15.50	Cotton Root Bark lb.	.38	—	.43
Hydrochlor., cryst. ozs. lb.	11.00	—	11.50	Couch Grass (Doggrass) lb.	.24	—	.29
Cocaine Oleate (See Oleate Cocaine)				Coumarin (See Cumarin)			
Coca Leaves Huanuco . . . lb.	—	—	—	Cowhage Down 1-oz cans oz.	—	—	1.75
Truxillo lb.	.50	—	.58	Cramp Bark lb.	.70	—	.80
Cocculus, Ind., (Fish Ber.) lb.	.12	—	.18	Cranesbill lb.	.25	—	.30
Powdered lb.	.23	—	.28	Powdered lb.	.31	—	.38
Cochineal Honduras . . . lb.	.72	—	.82	Cream of Tartar lb.	.27	—	.37
Powdered lb.	.92	—	1.02	Creosotal (oz. 70) lb.	9.00	—	9.18
Cocoa Butter American Single				Creosote, USP, (oz. 13-14) lb.	.65	—	.75
Fingers, wrapped . . . doz.	—	—	.75	Beechwood, USP . . . lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Bulk lb.	.41	—	.46	oz.	.23	—	.25
American cakes wrapped lb.	.45	—	.53	Carbonate lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Granulated lb.	.81	—	.85	Cresol, USP lb.	.48	—	.57
Codeine, Alk. oz.	10.80	—	11.25	Cubeb Berries sifted . . . lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Hydrobromide oz.	9.80	—	10.30	Cudbear lb.	.30	—	.35
Hydrochloride oz.	9.80	—	10.30	Culver's Root lb.	.37½	—	.47½
Phosphate oz.	8.80	—	9.30	Cumarin (oz. 46-48) . . . lb.	4.60	—	4.70
Salicylate oz.	8.30	—	8.60	Cumin Seed lb.	.38	—	.42
Sulphate oz.	9.45	—	9.65	Cuttle Fish Bone (See Bone, Cuttlefish)			
Condonal Tab. 2½ gr. 10's ea.	—	—	.40	Cyanide, Chloride Mixt., Tech.			
Cohosh Root, black (See Cimicifuga)				Gran. lb.	.40	—	.50
Blue lb.	.32	—	.34	Cyanine, 10 gr. vials . . . ea.	—	—	.65
Colehielme-Amorphous, 15 gr.				Damar lb.	.65	—	.70
vials ea.	—	—	.55	Powdered lb.	.75	—	.80
5 grain vials ea.	—	—	.55	Damiana Leaves lb.	.84	—	.94
Colchicum Root lb.	.18½	—	.26½	Herb lb.	.25	—	.30
Powdered lb.	.30	—	.35	Dandelion Herb lb.	.25	—	.30
Seed lb.	.26	—	.31	Root cut lb.	.34	—	.39
Powdered lb.	.39	—	.49	Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. gr.	.26	—	.30
Collodion, USP lb.	.48	—	.52	Deer Tongue Herb lb.	.39	—	.49
Cantharidal, USP lb.	2.90	—	3.30	Delphinine Amorph., 15 gr.			
Flexible, USP lb.	.52	—	.56	vials ea.	—	—	1.35
Styptic, NF lb.	.80	—	.83	Dextrine Maltose lb.	—	—	7.75
Colocynth, Apples select . . lb.	.95	—	1.05	Dextrin, Corn, White, Yellow lb.	.12	—	.15
Pulp lb.	.65	—	.75	Potato, white or yellow lb.	.31	—	.36
Colombo Root lb.	.20	—	.25	Dextrose, Solution, Ampoules			
Powdered lb.	.30	—	.35	25 cc ea.	—	—	1.30
Coltsfoot Leaves lb.	.32	—	.37	Ampoules 10 c.c. . . ea.	—	—	.65
Comfrey Root, crushed . . lb.	.51	—	.55	Dextro Quinine oz.	—	—	1.05
Comp. Licorice Powder, (See Powder Licorice Comp.)				Digitalin, 10 gr. vials . . ea.	—	—	.55
Condurango Bark, true . . . lb.	.36	—	.46	5 gr. v. ea. 35; 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.70
Conium Leaves lb.	.30	—	.40				
Seed lb.	.50	—	.60				

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Digitalis Leaves lb.	.26	—	.36	Eucalyptus Leaves lb.	.25	—	.30
Powdered lb.	.33	—	.43	Eugenol, USP (oz. .37-.42) lb.	4.65	—	4.70
English lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Euonymin, Brown (oz. .85) lb.	11.20	—	11.50
Digitoxin Tabs., 1-250 gr.				Green, (oz. .45) lb.	5.30	—	5.50
100's ea.	—	—	1.00	Euphorbia Pil. Herb lb.	.81	—	.91
Crysts., 15 gr. vials . . ea.	—	—	2.75	Euphorbium lb.	.43	—	.48
Dill Seed lb.	.25	—	.30	Euphorine oz.	—	—	1.25
Diogen oz.	.20	—	.25	Euppyrine oz.	—	—	1.20
Dionin (See Morphine Ethyl Hydrochlor.)				Euquinine (½ ozs. 1.30 oz.) oz.	—	—	1.20
Ditta Bark lb.	.21	—	.25	Euresol oz.	—	—	2.10
Dittany Herb lb.	.25	—	.30	Pro Capillis oz.	—	—	2.10
Dog Grass cut (See Couch Grass)				Extract Apple Ferrated N.F. lb.	—	—	1.55
Dogwood Bark lb.	.25	—	.30	Extract Malefern (See Oleo-			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P. . . lb.	3.87	—	3.93	resin Malefern)			
Dragon's Blood, powdered . lb.	.85	—	.95	Fennel Seed lb.	.23	—	.28
Reeds lb.	1.65	—	1.85	Ferrous Oxalate (See Iron Oxalate, Ferrous)			
Powd. Extra lb.	1.40	—	1.65	Feverfew Herb lb.	.60	—	.70
Duboisine, Pure gm.	—	—	1.95	Fireweed Herb lb.	.50	—	.60
Sulph., 5 to 15 gr. tubes . gr.	.15	—	.16	Flaxseed, Bbl. ea.	—	—	15.50
Dwarf Elder lb.	.60	—	.65	Kegs lb.	.09	—	.10
Echinacea Root lb.	.68	—	.78	Less lb.	.12	—	.16
Ground lb.	.78	—	.88	Ground, Bbl. lb.	.09	—	.09 ½
Elaterin, 15 gr. vials . . ea.	—	—	1.20	Kegs lb.	.10	—	.12
Elaterium, 1 oz. & ½-oz. v oz	6.60	—	7.15	Less lb.	.12	—	.16
Elderberries lb.	.25	—	.35	Flea Seed lb.	.80	—	.90
Elder Flowers lb.	.30	—	.35	Fluorescein oz.	—	—	1.40
Juice, Sambuci lb.	—	—	.40	Fluorescein oz.	—	—	2.50
Elecampane Root lb.	.25	—	.30	Foenugreek Seed lb.	.16	—	.18
Elemi Gum lb.	.40	—	.45	Ground lb.	.19	—	.21
Elix Pepsin, Lactated . . gal.	3.25	—	3.50	Formaldehyde, 40 p.c. sol'n lb.	.24	—	.29
Elm Bark, select lb.	.38	—	.43	Formosulphate, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb.	—	—	.50
Ground, pure lb.	.50	—	.55	½ lb. c.b. incl ea.	—	—	.20
Powdered, pure lb.	.50	—	.55	Fringe Tree Bark lb.	.45	—	.50
Emery Powder lb.	.11	—	.15	Fuchsin Medicinal lb.	.90	—	1.00
Emetin (Resinoid) oz.	—	—	7.50	Fucus Vesiculosus (See Bladderwrack)			
Emetine Alkaloid, 15 gr. v ea.	—	—	2.15	Fuller's Earth lb.	.06	—	.10
Hydrochloride, 15 gr., v ea	—	—	1.65	Fustic Chips lb.	.15	—	.20
Epsom Salt (see Magnesium Sulph.)				Gadual (oz. 30-35) lb.	3.30	—	3.40
Ergot, Russian lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Galangal Root, selected . . lb.	.25	—	.30
Powdered lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Powdered lb.	.35	—	.40
Spanish lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Galbanum, Strained lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Ergotin-Bonjean (oz. 65-70) lb.	8.25	—	8.60	Galega Vera Herb lb.	—	—	—
Erythroxilin (Resinoid) . . oz.	—	—	6.30	Gambir lb.	.31	—	.36
Eserine (Alk.) 5 gr. v. gr.	—	—	.13	Gamboge, Powdered lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr.	—	—	.18	Selected Pipe Bright . . lb.	1.71	—	1.81
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. gr.	—	—	.18	Gelatin, French, Coignet's lb.	—	—	—
Salicylate, 15 gr. v. . . ea.	—	—	1.55	Silver Label lb.	.85	—	.90
5 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.65	Gelseminine Hydrobrom., 15			
Sulphate, 1 gr., tubes . ea	—	—	.18	gr. vials ea.	—	—	2.60
5 gr., tubes ea	—	—	.65	Gelsemium lb.	.81	—	.85
15 gr. tubes ea	—	—	1.55	Gentian Root lb.	.20	—	.25
Eserine Pilocarpine, 5 gr. v. ea.	—	—	—	Powdered lb.	.29	—	.34
Ess. Pepsin gal.	3.50	—	3.75	Geosote oz.	—	—	2.50
Ether Acetic, Pure 90 p.c. lb.	.47	—	.57	Germander, Herb lb.	.24	—	.30
Absolute, N.F. lb.	.52	—	.82	Ginger Root, African lb.	.25	—	.30
Chloric (See Spirit Chloroform)				Powdered lb.	.35	—	.40
Motor lb.	.43	—	.70	Jamaica, bleached . . . lb.	.70	—	.80
Nitrous Conct. lb.	1.24	—	1.54	Ground lb.	.60	—	.65
U.S.P. 1880 lb.	.46	—	.77	Powdered lb.	.45	—	.50
U.S.P. (Sulphuric) . . . lb.	.43	—	.74	Ginseng lb.	16.00	—	17.00
Valerianic (oz. .35-.38) lb.	3.20	—	3.30	Glass Wool (oz. .23-.25) lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Washed lb.	.60	—	.68	Glue, ground lb.	—	—	.25
Ethyl Acetate (See Ether Acetic)				Glycerin, USP, 50 lb cans lb.	.29	—	.30
Benzoate (oz. .28-.30) lb.	2.00	—	2.10	Less lb.	.34	—	.46
Bromide 1-oz. g.s. vial ea.	—	—	.29	Glycyrrhiza, Ammoniated (See			
Chloride, 10 gm. tube . . ea.	—	—	.56	Licorice Ammon.)			
Hydrocupreine (See Numoquin)				Gold Chloride, Acid, Yellow 15			
Hydrocupreine Hydrochlor (See				gr. g.s. vials doz.	7.10	—	7.20
Numoquin (Hydrochl.)				1 oz. & ½ oz. oz.	15.65	—	16.25
Iodide, 1 oz. seal tube . . oz.	—	—	.85	Gold and Sodium Chloride,			
Eucalyptol, U.S.P. lb	1.42	—	1.52	USP., 15 gr. vials . . doz.	4.80	—	5.30
				oz.	8.75	—	9.40

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Gold Thread, (Coptis trifol) lb.	2.50	—	3.00	Hydroquinon (oz. 22-24) lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Powdered	2.75	—	3.25	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	—	—	8.00
Golden Seal Root	6.30	—	6.58	Hyoscyamus (See Henbane)			
Powdered	6.85	—	7.10	Hyoseline Hydrobrom.	1 gr.	—	—
Goose Grease	1.30	—	1.40	to 15 gr. vials	.08	—	.16
Grains of Paradise	.29	—	.34	Hyoscyamine (fr. Bellad.) crysts.			
Gravel Plant	.26	—	.36	15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.75
Powdered	.30	—	.35	5 gr. v.	ea.	—	.75
Grindella Herb	.17	—	.22	Hydrobromide 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	1.75
Powdered	.25	—	.30	5 gr.	ea.	—	.75
Guaiac Resin	.59	—	.69	Sulphate, cryst. 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	1.75
Powdered	.70	—	.80	5 gr. v.	ea.	—	.75
Wood Rasped	.12	—	.15	Hypnone	oz.	—	2.15
Guaiacol Liquid	2.78	—	3.08	Hyrogolum (Colloidal Mer'ly) oz.	—	—	.85
oz.	.30	—	.33	Hyssop, Herb	lb.	.30	.35
Carbonate (oz. 27-30) lb.	3.45	—	3.55				
Tonol, Powd. (oz. 45) lb.	—	—	5.00	Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	.30
Valerianate (Geosote)	—	—	—	Ichthyol (oz. 47)	lb.	5.50	6.50
Guarana (Paullinia)	2.00	—	2.20	Ignatia (Beans) N.F.	lb.	.30	.40
Powdered	2.40	—	2.60	Indigo Bengal true	lb.	3.00	3.50
Gum Damar (See Damar)				Carmine, Dry	oz.	.28	.40
Kino	.90	—	1.00	Manila	lb.	1.50	1.75
Powdered	1.00	—	1.10	Infusorial Earth	lb.	.15	.20
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	.30	—	.40	Insect Powder	lb.	.50	.54
Gurjum Balsam (See Balsam Gurjun)				Pure Uncol'd Dal'm.	lb.	.53	.57
Gutta Percha, pieces	3.50	—	3.75	Inulin, white	oz.	—	.56
Solution, (oz. 39-41) lb.	4.00	—	4.30	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	5.95	6.45
				Tribromide	oz.	.46	.49
Hellebore Root, white powd. lb.	.25	—	.30	Iodoform, (oz. 55-58) lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Helonias (See Unicorn Root False)				Ipecac Root, Cartagena	lb.	3.55	3.70
Hemlock Bark, crushed	.20	—	.28	Powdered	lb.	4.25	4.35
Powdered	.26	—	.30	Rio	lb.	3.65	3.80
Gum	1.00	—	1.10	Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.33	.38
Hemoglobin (oz. 20-23) lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Iron, Acetate, dry	lb.	2.15	2.25
Hemp Seed	.14	—	.17	Albuminate (oz. 24-26) lb.	2.45	—	2.55
Henbane, Leaves, Eng.	—	—	—	Benzoate	oz.	.29	.33
Domestic	.60	—	.70	Bromide (oz. 23-25) lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Powdered	.72	—	.82	Chloride cryst. USP	lb.	.27	.30
Seed	—	—	.40	Chloride (Ferrous)	lb.	.50	.55
Henna Leaves	.22	—	.27	Citrate, USP.	lb.	1.38	1.43
Powdered	.28	—	.33	Glycerophosphate, sol	oz.	.36	.42
Hexamethylenamine	.92	—	1.05	Hypophosphite	lb.	2.18	2.24
Hiera Picra	.83	—	.95	Iodide (oz. 48-50)	lb.	5.70	5.80
Homatropin Alk. 5 gr. v. gr.	—	—	.12	Saccharated	oz.	.20	.25
Hypobromide 1 to 15 gr. gr.	.06	—	.14	Lactate	lb.	.80	.90
Hydrochloride	18.85	—	19.50	Lactophosphate	lb.	1.65	1.75
Sulphate, 5 gr. v.	—	—	.12	Malate	oz.	—	1.18
Honey, strained	.30	—	.35	Nitrate (Solution)	lb.	.41	.47
Hops, select	.35	—	.40	Oxalate (Ferrous)	lb.	.90	.95
Horehound Leaves	.25	—	.30	Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.18	.20
Horse Chestnut Bark	.25	—	.30	Red Sacch'ted	lb.	.60	.64
Horse-nettle Berries	.50	—	.55	Peptonized, Powd.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Horse Radish Root	.25	—	.30	Phos. USP. Sol., Scales lb.	1.16	—	1.22
Huckleberries	.60	—	.70	Protocarb. (Vallet's M) lb.	.48	—	.53
Hydracetin	—	—	2.50	Pyrophos. Scales Sol.	1.22	—	1.27
Hydrangea Root	.20	—	.25	Quevenne's (by hydrogen) lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Hydrastine Alk.	27.30	—	27.95	Sesquichloride	—	—	—
Hydrochloride	27.30	—	27.95	Subsulphate	lb.	.35	.43
Sulphate	29.90	—	30.55	Solution (Monsel's) lb.	.23	—	.26
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride				Succinate (oz. 32-35) lb.	3.30	—	3.40
15 gr. v.	—	—	1.95	Sulph. (Copperas) kegs lb.	.06 1/2	—	.09 1/2
10 gr. v.	—	—	1.45	Sulph. Cryst. Pure	.17	—	.22
5 gr. v.	—	—	.80	Dried	.20	—	.29
Hydrazine Sulphate	—	—	.80	Tersulph. (Solution USP) lb.	.23	—	.26
Hydrogen Dioxide Sol., USP				Tonol, Powd., (oz. 45) lb.	—	—	5.00
lbs. doz. 2.50; gross	—	—	24.00	Scales (oz. 50)	—	—	5.25
1/2 lbs., doz. 1.50 gross	—	—	14.50	Valerate	lb.	4.00	4.10
1/4 lbs., doz. 1.00 gross	—	—	9.50	& Ammon. Cit., Sol.	lb.	1.06	1.11
				& Ammon. Tartrate	lb.	1.43	1.49
				& Potass. Tartrate, scales lb.	1.40	—	1.48
				& Quinine Citrate	lb.	4.55	4.65
				Quin & Strychn. Cit	lb.	5.20	5.30

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Isinglass, Russian lb	8.00	—	8.50	Lithium acetate (oz. 32-37) lb.	2.95	—	3.05
American lb	1.25	—	1.35	Benzo-salicylate lb.	2.45	—	2.50
Brazil Shreds lb	4.55	—	4.75	Benzoate (oz. 28-31) lb.	2.28	—	2.38
Japanese (Agar Agar) lb.	1.85	—	2.05	Bromide lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Powdered lb	2.30	—	2.40	Carbonate lb.	2.10	—	2.17
Jaborandi Leaves lb.	.24	—	.34	Chloride (oz. 30-33) lb.	2.66	—	2.76
Jalap Root lb.	.61	—	.66	Citrate lb.	2.30	—	2.37
Powdered lb.	.65	—	.75	Glycerophos lb.	—	—	—
Jamaica Dogwood lb.	.30	—	.35	Iodide (oz. 75-80) lb.	7.25	—	7.35
Jambul Seed lb.	.65	—	.75	Phosphate, gran. lb.	3.64	—	3.74
Jequirity Seed, Abrus Proca-				Salicylate (oz. 22) lb.	2.00	—	2.10
torius lb.	.45	—	.50	Tonol (oz. 90) lb.	—	—	11.60
Jobs Tears lb.	.30	—	.40	Liverwort Leaves lb.	.35	—	.45
Juglans (See Butternut Bark)				Lobelia Herb lb.	.52	—	.62
Juglandin (Resinoid) oz.	.35	—	.40	Powdered lb.	.65	—	.75
Juniper Berries lb.	.15	—	.19	Seed, cleaned lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Kamala lb.	1.68	—	1.88	Lobelin (Resinoid) oz.	.80	—	1.10
Powdered lb.	1.95	—	2.15	Lodestone lb.	.35	—	.40
Purified lb.	—	—	—	London-Purple lb.	.21	—	.25
Kaolin lb.	.12	—	.17	Lovage Root sel., white . . lb.	.70	—	.80
Kava Kava lb.	.30	—	.35	Seed lb.	.60	—	.70
Powdered lb.	.37	—	.47	Lunar Caustic (Silver Nitrate Sticks)			
Kino Gum lb.	1.15	—	1.25	No. 2—67 p.c. oz.	—	—	.68
Powdered lb.	1.25	—	1.35	No. 3—50 p.c. oz.	—	—	.53
Kola Nuts, small and large lb.	.15	—	.25	No. 4—33½ p.c. oz.	—	—	.45
Powdered lb.	.25	—	.35	Lungwort Leaves lb.	.45	—	.55
Lactucarium (oz. 48-49) lb.	5.75	—	6.00	Lupulin Com'l True Natural lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Lady Slipper Root lb.	.80	—	.90	Lycopodium lb.	1.33	—	1.38
Larkspur Seed lb.	3.15	—	3.40	Mace, whole lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Powdered lb.	3.45	—	3.60	Powdered lb.	1.65	—	1.75
Lavender Flowers lb.	.54	—	.64	Madder, Dutch lb.	.55	—	.60
Extra select lb.	.70	—	.80	Magnesia, Calcined (See Magnesium Oxide)			
Lead Acetate, (sugar) lb.	.36	—	.43	Magnesium Benzoate oz.	.25	—	.30
Arsenate Paste lb.	.25	—	.30	Bromide oz.	—	—	.26
Powdered lb.	.27	—	.32	Carbon, USP, 4 oz. cubes lb.	.35	—	.40
Carbonate, Medicinal, lb.	.32	—	.42	2 oz. cubes lb.	.37	—	.45
Chloride (oz. 18-22) lb.	.80	—	.90	Powdered, USP lb.	.24	—	.26
Iodide, powdered lb.	4.22	—	4.32	Technical, kegs lb.	.12	—	.16
Nitrate, Tech lb.	.40	—	.45	Chloride, N.F. lb.	.32	—	.42
USP 8th Rev., Pure lb.	.50	—	.60	C.P. lb.	.44	—	.48
Oxide, Yellow (See Litharge)				Glycerophosphate lb.	4.45	—	4.50
Lecithin oz.	1.55	—	1.70	oz.	.38	—	.40
Leeches, best Swedish . . . doz.	—	—	1.25	Hypophosphite, pure . . lb.	1.68	—	1.78
Lemon Balm (See Balm Lemon)				Iodide oz.	—	—	.66
Lemon Peel Ribbons lb.	.20	—	.25	Lactate oz.	.32	—	.35
Levulose Cryst. oz.	—	—	2.05	Lactophosphate oz.	.33	—	.37
Syrup (oz. 35) lb.	3.40	—	3.70	Metal powdered oz.	.27	—	.30
Ground lb.	.20	—	.25	Ribbon, ... oz.	.35	—	.40
Licorice, domestic sticks box of				Nitrate lb.	.62	—	.68
30 box	—	—	1.85	Oxide Heavy USP lb.	.75	—	.80
Italian Sticks 16's lb.	.55	—	.60	Light, USP lb.	.70	—	.75
Mass Spanish lb.	.45	—	.55	Peroxide (See Magnesium Superoxol)			
Root, Russian cut lb.	.25	—	.35	Phosphate, pure lb.	.60	—	.68
Powdered lb.	.40	—	.45	Salicylate lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Spanish, bundles lb.	.25	—	.30	Sulphate (Sal Epsom) keg lb.	—	—	.03½
Licorice Ammoniated oz.	—	—	.46	Less lb.	.05	—	.08
Life-Everlasting Herb lb.	.25	—	.30	C. P. Cryst. lb.	.23	—	.33
Life-root, N.F. lb.	.25	—	.30	Dried lb.	.22	—	.29
Lilacine (See Terpeneol)				Superoxol (oz. 45-50) lb.	5.90	—	6.00
Lily of the Valley Flowers lb.	.60	—	.70	Tonol (oz. 40) lb.	—	—	4.65
Lime, Chlorinated bulk . . . lb.	.06	—	.11	Malefern Root lb.	.25	—	.30
Sulphurated, USP lb.	.40	—	.50	Powdered lb.	.30	—	.35
Linacool lb.	—	—	7.50	Malt lb.	—	—	—
Liniment Ammonia, USP . . pt.	—	—	1.00	Maltose cryst. (oz. 95) lb.	—	—	13.15
Camphor, USP (pt. 90-96) gal	3.70	—	3.75	Malva Flowers, large lb.	—	—	—
Chloroform, USP gal.	3.50	—	3.75	Black, Flowers lb.	1.03	—	1.13
Soap, U.S.P. gal.	2.00	—	2.25	Blue, small lb.	.73	—	.83
Soft Soap U.S.P. gal.	4.20	—	4.50	Leaves lb.	.20	—	.25
Lippia Mexican Herb lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Manaca Root lb.	.30	—	.35
Litharge lb.	.20	—	.25	Mandrake Root lb.	.29	—	.35
U.S.P. lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered lb.	.36	—	.41

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Manganese Bromide oz.	.30	—	.36	Naphthalene, flake or balls lb	.10	—	.12
Chloride, cryst. lb.	.38	—	.42	Naphthol, Alpha lb.	—	—	—
Powd., Dried, ...lb.	.80	—	.87	Beta, resub., (See Betanaphthol)	—	—	—
Glycerophosphate oz.	.34	—	.39	Narcaine, Alkaloid oz.	—	—	13.00
Hypophos. (oz. 28-30) lb.	2.20	—	2.30	Narcotine, pure ½-oz. v. oz.	3.25	—	3.40
Iodide oz.	.60	—	.66	Nettle Leaves lb.	.50	—	.60
Lactate oz.	—	—	.32	Root lb.	.60	—	.70
Oxide, black, powder lb.	.15	—	.25	Nickel Acetate oz.	—	—	.25
Peptonized lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Bromide oz.	—	—	.25
Peroxide, pure lb.	—	—	—	Chloride lb.	.70	—	.75
Phosphate oz.	.23	—	.25	Sulphate lb.	.33	—	.38
Sulph. N. F. cryst. lb.	.45	—	.55	and Ammon. Sulph. lb.	.30	—	.35
Tonol. (oz. 40) lb.	—	—	4.65	Night-blooming cereus lb.	—	—	—
Manna, flake large lb.	1.17	—	1.27	Numoquin Base (Ethyl Hydrocupreine) (Optochin oz.	20.50	—	21.00
Small lb.	.73	—	.77	Numoquin Hydrochlor. oz.	20.50	—	21.00
Mannit, pure lb.	4.75	—	5.00	Nutgalls lb.	.25	—	.30
Marigold Flowers, D'mstic lb.	.90	—	1.00	Powdered lb.	.35	—	.45
Marjoram, Leaves lb.	.55	—	.60	Nutmegs lb.	.70	—	.80
Mastic lb.	.74	—	.84	Extra large 80 to lb. lb.	.75	—	.85
Matico Leaves lb.	.52	—	.57	Ground lb.	.75	—	.85
Melilotus, N.F. lb.	—	—	—	Nux Vomica lb.	.15	—	.20
Menthol, cryst., (oz. 80-90) lb.	8.25	—	8.50	Powdered lb.	.20	—	.25
Mercury lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Oil, Almond, bitter lb.	5.15	—	5.60
Ammoniated lb.	2.30	—	2.36	Without acid lb.	6.27	—	6.37
Bichloride lb.	1.50	—	1.56	Almond sweet French (See Oil Peach Kernels)	—	—	—
Powdered lb.	1.31	—	1.41	Almond, sweet, U.S.F. lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Bisulphate lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Amber, crude bark lb.	.60	—	.95
Chloride Mild (Calomel) lb.	1.55	—	1.68	Rectified lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Cyanide lb.	3.42	—	3.52	Angelica oz.	3.30	—	3.50
Iodide, Green (Proto) lb.	5.58	—	5.85	Aniline lb.	.40	—	.45
Red, Binoiodide lb.	5.73	—	6.01	Aniseed, Star lb.	.95	—	1.05
Yellow (See Green)	—	—	—	Apricot, Kernels lb.	.83	—	.88
Nitrate, Mercuric oz.	—	—	.31	Bay lb.	3.55	—	3.65
Mercurous (Normal) oz.	—	—	.34	Benne (Sesame) American gal.	2.25	—	2.50
Oleate, (See Oleate Mercury)	—	—	—	Bergamot (oz. 60-65) lb.	6.55	—	8.25
Oxide, Red (red pre.) lb.	2.14	—	2.18	Artificial lb.	2.50	—	2.70
Yellow oz.	.24	—	.28	Betula, Crude lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Salicylate oz.	.30	—	.34	Birch, Black (Betula) lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Sulphocyanate lb.	2.07	—	2.17	Cade lb.	.52	—	.62
Subsulph. (Turp. M'n'l) lb.	2.37	—	2.47	Cajuput, Bottle lb.	1.40	—	1.50
and Chalk lb.	1.11	—	1.39	Calamus oz.	.70	—	.80
and Potassium Iodide oz.	—	—	.60	Camphor lb.	.35	—	.45
Methyl Benzoate oz.	—	—	.25	Caraway lb.	2.30	—	2.45
Methyl Salicylate lb.	.53	—	.65	Cardamom oz.	—	—	4.15
Methylene Blue (oz. 28-30) lb.	2.60	—	2.90	Cassia (USP) oz.	3.35	—	3.55
Mezereum Root lb.	.25	—	.30	Castor, USP, 40 lb cans lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Millet Seed lb.	.17	—	.31	Less than cans lb.	.27	—	.39
Mixture Bordeaux, 1-lb. cart lb.	.30	—	.35	Odorless & Tasteless,	—	—	—
Mixture Brown, USP gal.	1.75	—	2.00	40 lb cans lb.	.20½	—	.21½
Pectoralis (Stoke's Expecto-	—	—	—	Less than cans lb.	.29	—	.40
rant) gal.	2.57	—	2.65	Cedar Leaves, pure lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Rhubarb & Soda gal.	2.00	—	2.35	Technical lb.	.55	—	.65
Monesia Bark lb.	.30	—	.35	Wood lb.	.75	—	.82
Morphine Acet., ½ oz. v. oz.	9.70	—	10.40	Celery oz.	1.05	—	1.25
Alkaloid oz.	12.25	—	13.45	Chamomile oz.	7.50	—	8.00
Ethyl Hydrochloride oz.	16.75	—	17.40	Chaulmoogra lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Hydrobromide, ½-oz. v. oz.	9.00	—	9.50	Cherry Laurel oz.	.95	—	1.05
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v. oz.	9.50	—	10.10	Cinnamon, Ceylon oz.	1.20	—	1.30
Meconate oz.	9.90	—	10.20	Citronella lb.	.83	—	.98
Sulphate, 1-oz. v. oz.	9.60	—	10.30	Cloves lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Valerate, ½-oz. v. oz.	—	—	—	Cocconut lb.	.33	—	.38
Mullein, Flowers, 1 lb cans lb	Nominal	—	—	Cod Liver, Newf'd. gal.	1.20	—	1.30
Powdered lb.	Nominal	—	—	Norwegian gal.	1.80	—	2.00
Leaves lb.	.30	—	.35	Copaiba, pure lb.	.70	—	.75
Musk Root (see Sumbul)	—	—	—	Coriander oz.	.90	—	1.15
Mustard Seed, black lb.	.20	—	.25	Cottonseed, yellow gal.	1.45	—	1.65
Ground lb.	.25	—	.35	Croton lb.	1.50	—	1.65
White lb.	.20	—	.25	Cubeb lb.	6.05	—	6.30
Myrica (Resinoid) oz.	—	—	.60	Cumin lb.	14.50	—	15.25
Myrrh lb.	.60	—	.70	Dill oz.	.47	—	.52
Extra Select lb.	.75	—	.85	Ergot lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Powdered lb.	.90	—	1.00				
Gran. lb.	.85	—	.95				

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Oil Erigeron true	D.	7.50	—	7.75	Oil Rosemary Flowers	D.	1.05	—	1.15
Eucalyptus, Glob	D.	.95	—	1.15	Rose Kissanlik	oz.	13.50	—	14.50
Fennel Seed, pure	D.	2.00	—	2.10	Artificial	oz.	4.00	—	4.10
Galangal	D.	1.30	—	1.50	Trieste	D.	1.05	—	1.15
Garlic	oz.	21.00	—	23.00	Rue, pure	oz.	.40	—	.50
Gaultheria Leaf (See Wintergreen, true)					Sandalwood, East Indian	D.	9.00	—	9.20
Geranium, Rose	D.	5.40	—	6.15	West Indian	D.	5.00	—	5.50
Bourbon	D.	5.00	—	5.50	Sassafras	D.	1.82	—	1.92
Ginger (oz. .75-.85)	D.	9.75	—	10.15	Synthetic	D.	.75	—	.85
Gingergrass	D.	4.00	—	4.20	Savin	D.	5.00	—	5.10
Goldenrod	oz.	.50	—	.60	Skunk	D.	.75	—	.85
Hemlock	D.	1.30	—	1.50	Spearmint	D.	10.25	—	11.25
Henbane, Infused	D.	.70	—	.90	Sperm., winter bichd. gal.	D.	1.60	—	1.70
Horsemint (oz. .45)	D.	6.25	—	6.35	Sage	D.	1.25	—	1.45
Juniper Berries	D.	3.15	—	3.30	Tansy	D.	8.00	—	8.65
Lard	gal.	1.60	—	1.70	Tar, USP	gal.	1.00	—	1.15
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	2.25	—	2.50	Thyme commercial	D.	.77	—	.87
Garden, French	D.	1.15	—	1.25	Red, No. 1, ...	D.	1.85	—	1.95
Flowers	D.	6.60	—	6.80	White	D.	1.77	—	1.87
Lemon Calif	D.	3.00	—	3.20	Turpentine rectified	D.	.45	—	.55
Italian	D.	2.95	—	3.05	Venice (formerly known as Venice)				
Terpeneless	oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Turpentine Artif.	D.	.42	—	.47
Lemongrass	D.	1.85	—	2.00	Verbena, fine	oz.	—	—	.55
Limes, Distilled	D.	7.00	—	8.40	Vetivert	oz.	2.10	—	2.20
Expressed	D.	9.30	—	9.40	Whale	gal.	1.40	—	1.60
Linseed Raw bbl.	gal.	1.12	—	1.17	Wine, Etheral, light	D.	1.90	—	2.20
Less	gal.	1.52	—	1.62	Heavy, true f. grapes	D.	2.25	—	2.55
Bolled bbl.	gal.	1.17	—	1.27	Wintergreen, true	D.	5.75	—	5.85
Less	gal.	1.57	—	1.67	Synthetic (See Methyl Salicylate)				
Lobelia	oz.	—	—	.75	Wormseed	D.	6.50	—	6.65
Mace, distilled	oz.	—	—	.25	Wormwood	D.	7.25	—	8.50
Malefern (See Oleoresin Malefern)					Ointment, Citrine	D.	.77	—	.87
Meliss (oz. .75)	D.	—	—	9.30	Diachylon	D.	1.00	—	1.10
Mineral, White, Amer gal	1.40	—	—	1.65	Iodine	D.	1.40	—	1.50
Mineral Rus. White	gal.	2.60	—	2.25	Mercurial, 50 p.c.	D.	1.43	—	1.66
Mirbane	D.	.37	—	.45	Mercurial, Dil., 30 p.c.	D.	1.11	—	1.34
Mullein (oz. .30-.45)	D.	2.30	—	2.40	Zinc Oxide	D.	.50	—	.55
Musk, Tonguin	oz.	42.00	—	42.50	Oleate Aronitine, 2 p.c.	oz.	—	—	1.00
Mustard, artificial	oz.	.30	—	.35	Atropine, 2 p.c.	oz.	—	—	1.00
Essential	oz.	1.45	—	1.55	Cocaine, 5 p.c. Alk.	oz.	—	—	1.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.60	—	1.75	Mercury, USP, 25 p.c.	oz.	—	—	.25
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	10.00	—	10.50	Quinine, 25 p.c.	oz.	.80	—	.85
Petale, Extra	oz.	11.00	—	11.50	Veratrine, N.F. 2 p.c.	oz.	—	—	.50
Nutmeg	D.	2.50	—	2.60	Oleoresin Capsicum	oz.	.28	—	.32
Olive Luca Cream	gal.	3.75	—	4.00	Ginger	oz.	.25	—	.30
Malaga Green	gal.	2.80	—	2.90	Malefern (oz. 32-34)	D.	3.10	—	3.20
Onoponax	oz.	—	—	—	Pepper (See Oil Pepper, Black)				
Orange bitter	D.	3.30	—	3.50	Oilbanum Garblings	D.	.30	—	.40
Sweet Italian	D.	4.30	—	4.55	Tears	D.	.29	—	.39
West Indian	D.	3.00	—	3.25	Powdered	D.	.37	—	.42
Terpeneless	oz.	—	—	6.00	Opium (Natural)	D.	14.00	—	14.50
Origanum, mixture	D.	.65	—	.75	Granulated	D.	16.00	—	16.50
Palm, Lagos	D.	.16	—	.20	Powdered	D.	16.00	—	16.50
Kernel	D.	.36	—	.40	Extract	oz.	1.50	—	1.60
Paraffin (Lubricating) gal.	.40	—	—	.75	Orange Flowers	D.	2.25	—	2.50
Light	gal.	1.55	—	1.65	Peel Bitter	D.	.15	—	.25
Patchouli	oz.	.55	—	.60	Sweet	D.	.25	—	.30
Peach Kernels Sw Persic	D.	.72	—	.82	Orris Florentine	D.	.16	—	.21
Peanut (pt. .47)	gal.	1.80	—	1.90	Select Finger	D.	1.47	—	1.57
Pennyroyal	D.	3.85	—	3.95	Verona	D.	.20	—	.30
Pepper, Black (Oleoresin USP)	D.	4.05	—	4.25	Oxgall purified, USP	D.	1.95	—	2.40
Peppermint Redistilled	D.	19.50	—	21.50	Oxyquinolin, Sulph. (oz. 90)	D.	—	—	13.00
Natural	D.	19.00	—	19.00	Ozokerite, purified	D.	.30	—	.40
Phosphorated (oz. .15)	D.	—	—	1.00	Palladium Dichloride, 15gr. v. ea.	—	—	—	2.50
Pimento	D.	6.50	—	6.75	Pancreatin (oz. .32-.36)	D.	3.10	—	3.45
Pine Needles	D.	2.20	—	2.30	Panain (oz. .50-.55)	D.	6.70	—	7.00
Pinus Pumilionis	D.	3.50	—	3.75	Panavrine Hydreh. Gm. v. ea.	—	—	—	2.25
Sylvestris (oz. .27)	D.	2.50	—	2.60	Paprika pods, Hungarian	D.	.75	—	.85
Poppy, true	D.	.90	—	1.00	Paraffin	D.	.08	—	.12
Rape Seed	gal.	1.95	—	2.05	Paraform, S&G (oz. .20)	D.	—	—	1.40
Rhodinol	oz.	—	—	2.40	Paraformaldehyde	D.	.75	—	.80
Rhodium	oz.	.90	—	1.00	Paraguay Tea	D.	.35	—	.55

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Paraldehyde USP. lb.	1.15	—	1.45	Pot. Bitartrate (See Cream of Tartar)		
Paraphenylenediamine Tech lb.	2.25	—	2.55	Boro-tartrate lb.	.90	.95
Purified oz. .48) . lb.	5.36	—	5.37	Bromide lb.	.60	.76
Pareira Brava Root lb.	.38	—	.40	Carbonate USP lb.	.25	.30
Powdered lb.	.45	—	.50	Carbonate Ref. (Sal.Tar.) lb.	.26	.32
Parsley Seed lb.	.30	—	.35	Chlorate, crystals lb.	.15	.20
Passion Flowers, N.F. lb.	.30	—	.35	Granulated lb.	.25	.31
Pastilles, Fumig, black lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered lb.	.13	.17
Red lb.	.60	—	.65	Chloride, N.F. lb.	.80	.90
Patchouli Leaves lb.	.35	—	.40	Chromate lb.	.55	.60
Pelletierine Sulph. 15 gr.v.ea.	—	—	—	Citrate lb.	.93	1.03
Tannate oz.	8.45	—	9.10	Cyanide (90-95 p.c.) . lb.	.90	.95
5gr.v. .35; 15 gr.v.ea.	—	—	.55	Fluoride lb.	1.05	1.15
Pellitory Root lb.	.46	—	.50	Glycerophosphate lb.	2.00	2.10
Pennyroyal, Herb lb.	.27	—	.31	Guaiaacul Sulphonate . lb.	2.35	2.45
Pepper, black clean sift . lb.	.45	—	.50	Hypophos. (oz. .23-.25) lb.	1.25	1.35
White lb.	.55	—	.60	Iodate oz.	—	.52
Peppermint Leaves lb.	.65	—	.75	Iodide lb.	4.15	4.20
Leaves pressed, ozs. lb.	.90	—	1.00	Lactophosphate oz.	.30	.30
Pepsin, USP lb.	3.10	—	3.45	Lactate, 75-80 p.c. . lb.	1.55	1.65
Peptone lb.	1.90	—	2.20	Metabisulphite lb.	.30	.36
Persian Berries lb.	.45	—	.55	Nitrate lb.	.12	.16
Petrolatum USP, white . lb.	.25	—	.30	Fowdered lb.	.14	.17
Yellow lb.	.16	—	.20	C.P. lb.	.50	.55
Phenol-bismuth oz.	—	—	.80	Percarbonate oz.	—	—
Phenolphthalein (oz. .23-.25) lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Permanganate lb.	.35	.40
Phenylhydrazin Base (oz. 1.15) lb.	15.90	—	16.35	Phenolsulphonate oz.	.14	.18
Hydrochloride (oz. 1.00) lb.	13.30	—	13.75	 lb.	1.25	1.32
Phosphorus, Amorphous, . lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Phosphate C.P. oz.	.20	.25
Pichi Herb lb.	.15	—	.20	Prussiate, Red Tech . lb.	.55	.60
Pilocarpine, Alk., 5 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.45	Yellow lb.	.31½	.42½
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.50	Salicylate (oz. .18-.20) lb.	1.10	1.15
Hydrochloride, ... oz.	5.85	—	6.50	Silicate, Tech., ... lb.	—	—
5gr.v. .20; 15gr.v.ea.	—	—	.40	Solution, Com. lb.	—	—
Nitrate, 5gr.v. .20; oz.	5.85	—	6.50	Sulphate lb.	.29	.31
Salicylate 5 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.45	Sulphide lb.	.40	.45
Sulphate, 5 gr., vials . ea.	—	—	.40	Pure lb.	.75	.95
Pimento (See Allspice)				Sulphite, Pure lb.	.70	.80
Pimpinella Root lb.	.72	—	.80	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble		
Pink root true lb.	1.37	—	1.47	Tartar) lb.	.90	1.00
Piperazine oz.	—	—	3.50	Tonol (oz. .30) lb.	—	2.85
Piperidine oz.	—	—	—	Powder, Aromatic, U.S.P. lb.	—	1.90
Hydrochloride oz.	—	—	4.00	Composition, N.F. lb.	—	1.20
Piperin (oz. .74-.77) . lb.	10.50	—	10.86	Curry lb.	—	.70
Pipsissewa Leaves lb.	.35	—	.40	Licorice Comp., U.S.P. lb.	.25	.30
Pitch, Black, Common lb.	—	—	.15	Morphine Comp. (See Tully's)		
Burgundy, American lb.	.16	—	.18	Seidlitz		
Pleurisy Root lb.	.35	—	.40	Ten in tin boxes .gross	18.50	19.00
Plumbago, Powd., ... lb.	.18	—	.20	Tens in tin boxes .doz.	1.65	1.75
Podophyllin (Resin) lb.	6.53	—	6.63	Tully's lb.	—	7.00
Poke Berries lb.	.26	—	.30	Trickly Ash Bark lb.	.28	.35
Root lb.	.23	—	.27	Powdered lb.	.34	.37
Polypody Root lb.	.30	—	.35	Berries lb.	.85	.95
Pomegranate Bark of Fruit . lb.	.56	—	.70	Psyllium (See Flea Seed)		
Bark of Root lb.	.67	—	.75	Pulsatilla Herb lb.	.41	.51
Poplar Buds, (See Balm Gilead				Pumice Stone, Pieces . lb.	.10	.12
Buds) Black lb.	—	—	—	Powdered lb.	.12	.15
Poppy Heads lb.	.70	—	.75	Floated lb.	.14	.20
Poppy Flowers, Red lb.	.50	—	.60	Pumpkin Seed lb.	.30	.35
Seed, Blue (Maw) lb.	.20	—	.25	Pyroctanin Yellow & Blue . oz.	4.00	4.50
White lb.	.31	—	.35	Pyramidon (oz. .80) . lb.	—	9.00
Potash, Caustic, Pure stks lb.	.70	—	.74	Neutral Camphorate	—	2.50
Purified Sticks lb.	.55	—	.60	Salicylate oz.	—	2.00
Potassium Acetate lb.	.77	—	.80	Pyridine, Medicinal . lb.	2.40	2.50
Arsenate oz.	.22	—	.26	Pyrocatechin, Resublimed . oz.	—	.85
Ausenite oz.	.13	—	.20	Quassia, rasped lb.	.20	.25
Benzoate oz.	.25	—	.30	Powdered lb.	.25	.30
Bicarbonate lb.	.20	—	.29	Quebracho Bark lb.	.25	.30
Bichromate Tech lb.	.27	—	.35	Queen of Meadow Herb. . lb.	.25	.30
Binoxalate lb.	.40	—	.45	Quince Seed lb.	1.88	1.98
Bisulphate, cryst. lb.	.60	—	.70	Quinidine Alkl., cryst. . oz.	1.16	1.24
C.P. lb.	.70	—	.80	Sulph. oz.	.85	.91

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Quinine, Alkaloid oz.	.93	—	.99	Santonin oz.	12.80	—	13.00
Acetate oz.	1.00	—	1.20	Cones, Red 1 gr. per 100	—	—	5.25
Arsenate oz.	1.00	—	1.20	White ½ gr. per 100	—	—	3.00
Arsenite oz.	.93	—	1.13	Saponin, crude (oz. 24-26) lb.	1.65	—	1.95
Benzoate oz.	1.00	—	1.20	Pure (oz. 25-27) lb.	2.00	—	2.30
Bisulphate oz.	.68	—	.73	Sapotoxin oz.	6.60	—	7.15
Citrate oz.	.82	—	.92	Sarsaparilla Root, Hond. cut lb.	.82	—	.92
Ethyl carbonate (See Euquinine)				Mexican cut lb.	.58	—	.64
Formate oz.	1.00	—	1.20	Powdered lb.	.64	—	.70
Glycerophosphate oz.	1.00	—	1.20	Sassafras, Pith. lb.	.20	—	.25
Hydrobromide oz.	.82	—	.92	Bark lb.	.38	—	.48
Hydrochloride oz.	.82	—	.92	Savin Leaves lb.	.25	—	.30
Hypophosphite oz.	1.00	—	1.20	Saw Palmetto Berries lb.	.50	—	.55
Lactate oz.	1.00	—	1.13	Scammony, Resin (oz. 25-30) lb.	2.10	—	2.30
Salicylate oz.	.80	—	.90	Scammony Root lb.	.20	—	.30
Sulphate 100 oz. tins oz.	.50	—	.53	Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Medl. oz.	1.05	—	1.15
10 to 25 oz. tins oz.	.56	—	.57	Scopolamine (see Hyoscine)			
1 to 5 ozs. oz.	.59	—	.64	Seidlitz Mixture lb.	.30 ¼	—	.34 ¼
Tannate oz.	.65	—	.70	Senega Root lb.	1.29	—	1.34
Tonol oz.	—	—	1.80	Powdered lb.	1.34	—	1.44
Valerate oz.	1.15	—	1.27	Senegal Gum lb.	.28	—	.34
and Urea Dihydrochloride oz.	1.10	—	1.20	Senna Leaves, Alexandria lb.	.45	—	.55
Quinine Pills, 2 gr. bot. 500ea.	—	—	2.50	Powdered lb.	.45	—	.50
Bot. 1,000 ea.	—	—	4.60	Tinnevely select lb.	.23	—	.32
5 gr. bot/ 500 ea.	—	—	5.15	Senna Pods lb.	.37	—	.42
Bot. 1,000 ea.	—	—	9.90	Serpentaria (Va. Snake Rt.) lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Rape Seed, English lb.	.10	—	.15	Shellac, Bleached lb.	.76	—	.86
Raspberries dried lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Natural lb.	1.01	—	1.11
Red Saunders lb.	.30	—	.35	Silver Bromide oz.	.97	—	1.07
Rennet, powder oz.	—	—	.75	Chloride oz.	.93	—	.99
Resin, common lb.	.10	—	.12	Citrate oz.	1.05	—	1.13
Good, strained lb.	.13	—	.14	Cyanide oz.	1.00	—	1.03
Powdered lb.	.20	—	.25	Iodide oz.	1.08	—	1.18
Resorcin, (oz. 32-35) lb.	3.94	—	3.70	Nitrate, cryst. oz.	.68	—	.74
Rhamnin (Resinoid) oz.	—	—	1.00	Nitrate Sticks (See Lunar Caustic)			
Rhatany Root lb.	.21	—	.26	Nucleinate oz.	.38	—	.40
Rhubarb, E. I. Flat lb.	1.55	—	1.65	Oxide oz.	1.30	—	1.38
Fingers, No 1 lb.	2.55	—	2.75	Permanganate oz.	.45	—	.55
Round lb.	.55	—	.60	Proteinates oz.	.50	—	.53
Powdered lb.	.65	—	.95	Sulphate oz.	1.00	—	1.12
Extra lb.	1.65	—	1.75	Simaruba, Bark of Root lb.	.30	—	.35
Saw Dust lb.	.65	—	.75	Similacin (Resinoid) oz.	—	—	3.00
Rice Flour lb.	.20	—	.25	Skunk Cabbage lb.	.35	—	.40
Rochelle Salt lb.	.29	—	.33	Skullcap Leaves lb.	.60	—	.65
Rose Leaves, pale lb.	.35	—	.45	Sloe Berries lb.	—	—	.60
Red lb.	2.05	—	2.25	Snakeroot, Canada lb.	.90	—	1.00
Rosemary Flowers lb.	.65	—	.75	Virginia (See Serpentaria)			
Leaves lb.	.32	—	.37	Soap, Castile, Powd. lb.	.51	—	.56
Rosin-weed, leaves lb.	.25	—	.30	Green lb.	.45	—	.54
Rotten Stone lb.	.15	—	.20	Mottled, Genuine lb.	.30	—	.35
Rubidulm Carbonate, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	—	White, Cont'l's lb.	.25	—	.30
Iodide oz.	—	—	—	Soft Green lb.	.24	—	.34
Rue Herb, Pressed lb.	.50	—	.60	Whale Oil lb.	.12	—	.16
Sabadilla Seed lb.	.41	—	.45	Tree Bark, whole lb.	.15	—	.21
Powdered lb.	.50	—	.55	Cut lb.	.22	—	.27
Saccharin, Refined, USP. oz.	.20	—	.26	Powdered lb.	.27	—	.31
Soluble USP oz.	.20	—	.26	Soda Caustic, purified, sticks lb.	.30	—	.42
Saffron, Amer. (safflower) lb.	.80	—	.85	Caustic, Pure Sticks lb.	.50	—	.62
Spanish, True, Valencia oz.	2.75	—	2.85	Sodium Acetate lb.	.28	—	.37
lb. 28.00 oz.	29.00	—	29.00	Arsenate, USP lb.	.63	—	.68
Sagapenum Gum lb.	—	—	—	Arsenite, pure lb.	.60	—	.65
Sage Leaves, Italian lb.	.20	—	.25	Benzoate lb.	.79	—	.92
Italian Powd. lb.	.30	—	.40	Bicarbonate lb.	.03 ¼	—	.06
Domestic lb.	.46	—	.50	Bichromate, Tech. lb.	.30	—	.35
St. John's Bread lb.	.25	—	.30	Bisulphite lb.	.26	—	.30
Sallein (oz. 45-50) lb.	6.75	—	6.90	Bitartrate lb.	.95	—	1.05
Solol lb.	1.21	—	1.25	Bromide lb.	.64	—	.74
Sandalwood lb.	.40	—	.45	Cacodylate (oz. 60-85) lb.	7.75	—	7.85
Ground lb.	.45	—	.50	Carbonate (Sal Soda) lb.	.04	—	.06
Sandarac Gum, clean lb.	.62	—	.72	C.F. cryst. U.S.P. lb.	.22	—	.33
Sanguinarin (Resinoid) oz.	3.50	—	4.00	Dried, purified lb.	.22	—	.23
				Granulated lb.	.05	—	.07

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Sod. Chlorate, U.S.P. lb.	.27	—	.30	Spirits Ether, USP. pt.	1.30	—	1.60
Chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.19	—	.27	Ether, Comp. pt.	2.53	—	2.63
Choleate (oz. 30-35) lb.	3.50	—	3.80	Nitroglycerin USP. oz.	.25	—	.30
Citrate lb.	.79	—	1.09	Nitrous Ether, USF. pt.	1.30	—	1.50
Cyanide lb.	.44	—	.51	Turpentine (See Turpentine)			
Fluoride, cartons lb.	.24	—	.26	Spruce Gum lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Purified lb.	.28	—	.32	Extra lb.	2.10	—	2.25
Glycerophos, U.S.P. lb.	2.17	—	2.24	Squawvine Root lb.	.35	—	.40
50 p.c. Solution lb.	1.62	—	1.72	Squill, U.S.P. lb.	.21	—	.25
Glycocholate (oz. 50-52) lb.	6.25	—	6.45	Starch, Iodized (oz. 32-34) lb.	2.60	—	2.70
Hippurate oz.	—	—	—	Soluble lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Hydroxide (See Soda Caustic)				Star Grass Root lb.	.90	—	.95
Hypophosphite lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Powdered lb.	.95	—	1.00
Hyposulphite, cryst. lb.	.07	—	.08	Stavesacre seed lb.	.65	—	.70
Kegs 112 lb. lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Stillingia Root lb.	.26	—	.36
Granular C.P. lb.	.24	—	.27	Powdered lb.	.31	—	.41
Iodate oz.	—	—	.60	Storax, Artificial lb.	—	—	—
Iodide (oz. 46-48) lb.	5.60	—	5.70	Gum, Liq. lb.	.73	—	.78
Lactate (oz. 18-22) lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Stramonium Leaves lb.	.25	—	.35
Lactophos. 75-80 p.c. lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Pressed, ozs. lb.	.50	—	.60
Metabisulph. lb.	.45	—	.55	Powdered lb.	.35	—	.45
Methylarsenate (oz. 50) lb.	—	—	6.00	Seed, ... lb.	.30	—	.40
Molybdate oz.	—	—	.60	Powdered lb.	.40	—	.45
Nitrate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. lb.	.28	—	.31	Strontium Acetate oz.	.16	—	.18
Nitrate, U.S.P., Gran. lb.	.40	—	.50	Bromide lb.	.70	—	.80
Sticks (oz. 12-14) lb.	.65	—	.70	Carbonate lb.	.55	—	.60
Nitrite, pure sticks lb.	.70	—	.90	Chloride H. P. cryst. lb.	.53	—	.63
1-oz. c.v. oz.	—	—	.19	Iodide (oz. 46-48) lb.	5.50	—	5.60
Granular, U.S.P. lb.	.45	—	.60	Lactate (oz. 24-26) lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Oxalate lb.	.70	—	.75	Nitrate, dry lb.	.31	—	.37
Perborate lb.	.38	—	.48	Oxalate (oz. 16-18) lb.	.85	—	.95
Phenolsulphonate lb.	.46	—	.56	Peroxide (Hydrated) lb.	3.12	—	3.16
oz. oz.	.08	—	.10	Salicylate lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Phosphate, USP., gran. lb.	.22	—	.27	Strophanthin, USP, 15 gr. vial	—	—	1.05
Powd., Dry lb.	.40	—	.50	5 gr. vials ea.	—	—	.45
Recrystallized lb.	.37	—	.40	Strophanthus Seed, brown lb.	.55	—	.60
Phosphate (Monobasic) lb.	.60	—	.90	Strychnine Alk., Powd. lb.	1.01	—	1.57
Tribasic lb.	.70	—	1.00	Acetate oz.	1.04	—	1.50
Pyrophosphate (oz. 11-13) lb.	.43	—	.48	Arsenite oz.	1.04	—	1.50
Pyrosulphate (see Sod. Metabisulphate)				Hypophosphite oz.	1.07	—	1.63
Salicylate lb.	.50	—	.60	Nitrate oz.	1.04	—	1.50
From Natural Oil oz.	.41	—	.45	Phosphate oz.	1.04	—	1.50
lb. lb.	5.26	—	5.36	Sulphate oz.	.77	—	1.33
Silicate, dry lb.	.10	—	.12	Tonol oz.	—	—	2.25
Liquid gal.	.65	—	.75	Styptol, 1/8-oz. vial ea.	—	—	1.40
Stearate, Powdered lb.	.80	—	.86	1/4-oz. vial ea.	—	—	5.30
Succinate (oz. 25-27) lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Tabs., 1/4 gr. 20's ea.	—	—	.50
Sulphocarbolate (see Sod. Phenolsulphonate)				Sugar of Milk, powdered lb.	.29	—	.31
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) lb.	.06	—	.07	1-lb. cartons lb.	.31	—	.36
Dry lb.	.28	—	.32	Sulphonethylmeth, USP. oz.	.40	—	.45
Pure, Cryst. lb.	.20	—	.27	lb. lb.	5.40	—	5.50
Sulphide, cryst. lb.	.49	—	.56	Sulphonmethane (oz. 30-35) lb.	4.05	—	4.30
Sulphite, cryst. lb.	.22	—	.26	Sulphur Chloride lb.	.60	—	.70
Pure, dried (Anhydrous) lb.	.25	—	.32	Flowers lb.	.10	—	.12
Sulphocyanide, cryst. oz.	.17	—	.20	Iodide oz.	.49	—	.52
Tartrate lb.	.85	—	.90	Lac. precip., English lb.	.25	—	.30
Taurocholate oz.	.70	—	.80	U.S.P. Amer. lb.	.20	—	.25
Tonol (oz. 25) lb.	—	—	1.90	Roll lb.	.07	—	.09
Tungstate lb.	2.15	—	2.25	Select lb.	.10	—	.13
Uranate oz.	—	—	.42	Washed lb.	.13	—	.16
and Potassium Tartrate (See Rochelle Salt)				Sumac Bark lb.	.20	—	.25
Solanum (See Horse-nettle Berries)				Berries lb.	.20	—	.25
Soot, Calcined lb.	.21	—	.25	Sunbul lb.	1.43	—	1.53
Sourwood Leaves lb.	.26	—	.30	Summer Savory Leaves lb.	.25	—	.35
Southern-wood Herb lb.	.70	—	.80	Sunflower Seed lb.	.10	—	.15
Spartein Sulph. oz.	1.00	—	1.56	Suprarenal Glands Dessic. oz.	—	—	2.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs. lb.	.60	—	.70	Sweet Balm, Basil (ozs.) lb.	.80	—	.90
Species Pectorales lb.	.45	—	.55	Tag Alder, Bark lb.	.25	—	.30
Spermaceti, cakes lb.	.45	—	.50	Talcum Powder lb.	.07	—	.11
Spikenard Root lb.	.42	—	.47	Purified lb.	.15	—	.17
Spirits Ammonia pt.	—	—	1.00	Tamarinds kegs	4.50	—	4.75
Aromatic, USP. gal.	6.15	—	6.40	Tamarack Bark lb.	.25	—	.30
Camphor gal.	7.05	—	7.30				
Chloroform pt.	1.36	—	1.40				

PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PHARMACEUTICALS

Tansy Herb	D.	.30	—	.35	Wahoo Bark of Root	D.	1.45	—	1.55
Tar, Barbadoes	D.	.35	—	.40	Bark of Tree	D.	.60	—	.70
No. Carolina, pt. cans doz.		—	—	2.40	Walnut Leaves	D.	.25	—	.30
Tartar Emetic	D.	.57	—	.75	Water Avenas, Root	D.	.25	—	.35
Terebene (Optic inact.)	D.	1.15	—	1.25	Water Pepper	D.	.25	—	.30
Terpin Hydrate	D.	.68	—	.78	Wax, Bay	D.	.31	—	.36
Terpinol (oz. .15-.17)	D.	.74	—	.84	Bees, White	D.	.65	—	.75
Terpineol (oz. .14-.16)	D.	.52	—	.62	T. L.	D.	.75	—	.80
Thalline sulphate 1-oz v.	oz.	—	—	4.00	Yellow	D.	.51	—	.56
Thallium acetate, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	—	.85	Bottle	D.	.20	—	.25
Theobromine & Sod. Acet.	oz.	—	—	.45	Carnauba, No. 1	D.	.72	—	.78
Theobromine & Sod. Sal'laleb.		3.70	—	3.80	Grafting, 1's, 1/2's, 3/4's, D.		.30	—	.36
oz.		.35	—	.37	Japan, ...	D.	.36	—	.40
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	—	.65	White Ash, Bark	D.	.25	—	.30
Thiol, Liquid	oz.	—	—	.40	White Hellebore (See Hellebore)				
Thiosinamine (oz. .75-.80) D.		9.35	—	9.45	White Lily Flowers	D.	.25	—	.35
Thyme Herb	D.	.25	—	.30	White Pine Bark	D.	.20	—	.30
Thymol oz. (.50-.52)	D.	5.80	—	6.15	White Pond Lily Root	D.	.25	—	.35
Iodide, USP	D.	8.40	—	8.60	Whiting	D.	.06	—	.08
Thyroids	D.	—	—	16.00	Wild Cherry Bark	D.	.20	—	.25
Tilia Flowers, No Leaves	D.	.54	—	.64	Ground	D.	.26	—	.30
With Leaves	D.	.31	—	.41	Wild Indigo Root	D.	.25	—	.30
Tin, Metallic, Sticks	D.	1.57	—	1.87	Wild Yam Root	D.	.30	—	.35
Granulated	D.	1.50	—	1.80	Willow Bark Black	D.	.25	—	.30
Fowdered	D.	1.65	—	1.95	White	D.	.25	—	.30
Chloride, pure	D.	1.20	—	1.75	Wintergreen Leaves	D.	.25	—	.30
Oxide, pure	D.	1.00	—	1.18	Winter's Bark	D.	.50	—	.55
Tinct. Arnica Flowers	gal.	5.50	—	5.75	Witch Hazel Extract	gal	1.50	—	1.80
pt. 1.20			—	1.70	Barrels	gal	1.25	—	1.50
Iodine, USP	gal.	6.35	—	6.60	Witch Hazel Leaves	D.	.20	—	.25
Toluene	D.	.35	—	.45	Bark	D.	.16	—	.22
Tormentilla Root	D.	.30	—	.35	Wormseed (Chenopodium) D.		.17	—	.22
Tragacanth Aleppo No. 1, D.		2.25	—	2.30	Levant (Santonica)	D.	4.85	—	5.00
Powdered	D.	2.30	—	2.40	Powdered	D.	5.40	—	5.85
Traumaticin (See Gutta Percha Solution)					Amer.	D.	.29	—	.33
Trioxymethylene (See Paraformaldehyde)					Wormwood Herb	D.	.40	—	.50
Tripoli	D.	.06	—	.10	Yellow Dock Root	D.	.29	—	.34
Trypsin	oz.	—	—	1.00	Yellow Parilla Root	D.	.35	—	.40
Tulip-Tree, Bark	D.	.20	—	.25	Yellow Pond-Lily Root	D.	.30	—	.40
Turmeric, powdered	D.	.25	—	.30	Verba Buena, Leaves	D.	.50	—	.55
Turpentine, Chian genuine oz.		.30	—	.40	Santa, Leaves	D.	.30	—	.35
Venice, true clear	D.	.60	—	.66	Vohimbine Hydrochl. Cryst. oz.		—	—	4.80
Artificial (see Oil Venices)					1/4 oz. vials	oz.	—	—	5.20
Spirits bbls	gal.	1.22	—	1.27	1 Gm. vials	ea.	—	—	.48
Less	gal.	1.35	—	1.45	Zedoary Root	D.	.40	—	.50
Turpeth Root	D.	.80	—	.90	Zinc Acetate	D.	.55	—	.65
Powdered	D.	.90	—	1.00	Benzoate	D.	.25	—	.30
Tutty	D.	.20	—	.25	Bromide (oz. 21-25)	D.	1.40	—	1.50
Unicorn Root, true	D.	.85	—	.90	Carbolate	oz.	—	—	.25
False	D.	.81	—	.91	Carbonate prec.	D.	.49	—	.59
Uranium Acetate	oz.	—	—	.50	Chloride, fused	D.	.60	—	.65
Chloride	oz.	—	—	.60	Granulated	D.	.48	—	.53
Nitrate (oz. .40-.42)	D.	3.05	—	3.60	Hypophosphite	oz.	.36	—	.40
Sulphate	oz.	1.00	—	1.30	Iodide (oz. .54-.58)	D.	6.90	—	7.00
Uva Ursi Leaves	D.	.20	—	.25	Metallic, Tech.	D.	.33	—	.37
Valerian Root, Belgian	D.	.59	—	.66	Gran. free from As	D.	.67	—	.77
Powdered	D.	.64	—	.76	Nitrate (oz. .12-.14)	D.	.60	—	.70
Ground	D.	.64	—	.76	Oxide U.S.P.	D.	.31	—	.35
Indian	D.	.30	—	.35	Eng. Hubbard's	D.	.61	—	.65
Vanilla Beans (See Beans, Vanilla)					Permanganate (oz. .42-.44) D.		4.75	—	5.00
Vanillin	oz.	.70	—	.72	Peroxide	D.	3.40	—	3.50
Veratrine, U.S.P.	oz.	2.50	—	3.05	Phenate (See Zinc Carbolate)				
Hydrochloride	oz.	2.50	—	3.05	Phenolsulph. (oz. .08-.10) D.		.57	—	.60
Sulphate	oz.	2.50	—	3.05	Phosphate	D.	1.05	—	1.10
Veratrum Viride, Root	D.	.30	—	.35	Stearate	D.	—	—	.45
Verbena	D.	.40	—	.50	Subgallate (oz. .26)	D.	—	—	2.35
Root	D.	.25	—	.30	Sulphate crystals USP	D.	.20	—	.25
Verdigris (see Copper Subacetate)					C. P.	D.	.30	—	.35
Vervain (See Verbena)					Sulphocarbolate (see Zinc Phenolsulphonate)				
Violet Flowers	D.	1.50	—	1.60	Tannate (oz. .27)	D.	—	—	2.40
					Valerate (oz. .43-.48)	D.	5.60	—	5.70

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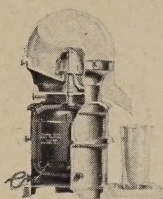
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